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VOL XXII NO 100 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

POLICE FIRE TWICE ON STRIKERS

Pitched Battle At Parbadevi

Over Fifty Rounds Of Ammunition Fired

S.O.S. FOR ARMED SQUAD

Police And Strikers Sustain Heavy Casualties

The Bombay Textile Strike assumed a very serious turn on Tuesday evening, when black-legs, returnisg home from the Textile Mills, at Elphinstone Road, under Police escort, were attacked.

Over 4,000 strikers rushed on the black-legs and the Police in attempting to prevent a clash, were themselves attacked.

The Officers in charge of the posse of Lathi Police, resorted to firing, and over 50 rounds were fired, in the course of a pitched battle with the strikers, which lasted for half an hour.

Some of the officers exhausted their ammunition and a hurried message was sent to the De Lisle Road Police Station for a squad of Armed Police.

Not until their arrival did the Police succeed in quelling the disturbance.

Five strikers received bullet wounds and three were admitted to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. One of them is lying in a precarious condition.

Six police officers and over a dozen constables were also injured as a result of the fussillade of stone throwing.

An area covering half a mile was affected, and even the train service at Elphinstone Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, was suspended for some time.

STONES & MISSILES

Taking cover in bye-lanes and gullies the strikers engaged in regular guerrilla warfare. When fighting ceased, the entire route from the Textile Mill to the Elphinstone Bridge was strewn with stones and missiles.

Mr. Jogleker who, at the conclusion of the clash, visited the Textile Mill it is alleged, was beaten by the police.

The trouble started at about 1 p.m. when about 16,000 workers from the Textile Mill were being escorted by the police to their homes.

The strikers numbering over 40,000, who had taken up their positions along the whole line of the route—Boawanishanker Road, Sayani Road and Elphinstone Road—on seeing the black-legs emerging out of the gates of the Mill, dashed at them.

FIRE OPENED.

Sergt. Dent who headed the police party opened fire and thus prevented a clash at the gates.

The men scattered helter-skelter and took refuse in bye-lanes and gullies from where a regular fussillade of stones was directed at the black-legs and the police.

Police-patrols who went in advance of the black-legs in order to clear the route were then attacked at three different centres simultaneously.

Inspector Bird who was directing the operations was attacked on the Elphinstone Bridge, where there was also heavy stone throwing and several glass panes of the Elphinstone Road Railway Station were smashed.

LATHIS SNATCHED.

The strikers, it is alleged, snatched away the lathis carried by two constables and assaulted them. Inspector Bird opened fire and succeeded in keeping the strikers at bay for a while. The policemen were ultimately rescued.

RIMMER TO RESCUE.

Sub-Inspector Chand Khan who was patrolling near the "Crown Mills" in a Police Van was also attacked. The lathi police, who were inside the van, were unable to get out on the road. The officer fired several shots and when the ammunition was exhausted was about to retreat when Sergt. Rimmer came to his rescue.

An urgent message was then despatched to the DeLisle Road Police Station for a squad of Armed Police. On seeing the Armed Police arrive the strikers beat a hasty retreat.

CALCUTTA'S SYMPATHY

Workers Urged To Support Bombay Strikers

CALCUTTA, April 27.

At a joint meeting of about 25 Unions, representing various groups and parties in the labour field of Bengal held yesterday under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a resolution was unanimously adopted appreciating the grim determination of the Bombay Textile Workers to fight their battle for bread against heavy odds and calling upon the textile workers of the country in general, and of Bengal in particular, to support the strike in all respects.—United Press.

SYMPATHETIC ... STRIKE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 27.

In sympathy with the mill strikers in Bombay, the labourers of the Delhi Cloth Mills struck work yesterday about 6,500 staying out but the situation has improved to-day despite the picketing by the strikers.

The management feel confident that normal conditions will prevail soon. The police are watching the situation.—A.P.

Delhi's Sympathy With Bombay Workers

NEW DELHI, April 25.

At meeting of the labourers held last night under the auspices of the Delhi Labour Union a resolution, sympathising with the labourers in Bombay mills who were on strike and promising them such assistance as they could render, was passed.—A. P.

NAGPUR TO HAVE GENERAL STRIKE

NAGPUR, April 26.

A resolution supporting general strike to commence here from May 1st was adopted at a meeting of the local textile workers held this evening.—A.P.

NATURE'S DOUBLING!

JAMSHEDPUR, April 27.

A coolie woman living at Sonari, a suburb of Jamsnedpur gave birth yesterday morning to a strange child.

The form of the child was half male and half female, having two heads, four hands and four legs, and it lived for a couple of hours.

People in hundreds flocked to see this freak of nature.—United Press.

DR. CERESOLE SEES GANDHIJI

Discusses Matters Relating To Relief Operations

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, April 27.

Dr. Pierre Ceresole of the International Service Civile, who left Venice on April 13, arrived here at 2-18 p.m. to-day from Gaya, where he met Gandhiji, and discussed matters with him relating to relief operations in the 'quake affected areas of Bihar.

With a view to form an idea of the situation, he is seeing Mr. Bratt, the Relief Commissioner, this evening and will visit some affected areas leaving Patna for Ranchi by Monday, where he again meets Gandhiji.

On arrival at the railway station he was received by Babu Rajendra Prasad and Messrs. Pyarelal and Mathura Prasad. He drove straight to the Guest House of the Central Relief Committee, where he is staying.

GAYA'S WELCOME TO GANDHIJI

Address And Presents Sold By Auction

GAYA, April 27.

Mahatma Gandhi with party arrived at about mid-night yesterday "via" Kiul by train.

Gandhiji stayed at Ganga Mahal. There was a prayer at 11-30 a.m. in which all joined.

He addressed a women's meeting at Srec Mannulal Library where women of different communities mustered strong.

A mass meeting was held in Whitty Park where people numbering about 5,000 assembled.

CIVIC WELCOME

After presentation of the address of welcome on behalf of the local Municipality Gandhiji spoke in Hindi for 15 minutes emphasising that no distinction should be made between caste Hindus and "untouchables" as mother makes no distinction between a literate and illiterate son.

Mahatma Gandhi was not satisfied with work of the pres. Municipality.

All presents received at Gaya including the Municipal address were sold by auction at the meeting.

Gandhiji left for Sherghatty.—United Press.

RANCHI PREPARES FOR GANDHIJI

RANCHI, April 27.

Arrangements are in hand for according of a reception to Gandhiji when he arrives here on May 2 and for the Swaraj Party Conference.

The Ranchi Municipality at its meeting to-morrow will consider a resolution advocating the presentation of an address of welcome to the leaders.

Gandhiji and his party will put up at the Birla House while accommodation for the others will be secured in three other houses.

The Conference will be held under a shamiana and a pandal has been erected for the purpose in the open grounds in the Upper Bazaar.

Gandhiji has a busy programme during his stay here. A special feature of the programme in Ranchi will be a band of Harijan volunteers, 500 strong, who will provide a guard of honour for Gandhiji.—A.P

HANGING ON CABLES

Hoare-Willingdon Tussle Over Assembly's Term Goes On

HOW SIMLA VIEWS IT

Urges Whitehall for Dissolution And General Elections In November

SIMLA, April 27.

The possibility of Government making an announcement regarding the life of the Assembly either to-morrow or even before the end of this month is somewhat remote, according to well-informed circles here. It appears that the Secretary of State's final decision has not been received here yet, and further cable correspondence has taken place since yesterday between Simla and Whitehall.

A final appeal is also believed to have been addressed to the Secretary of State urging him to agree to the dissolution of the Assembly and reiterating the grounds on which the Government of India have throughout taken their stand with regard to this question.

In view of this development, further Cabinet discussions in London appear to be essential, causing delay in the announcement.

AS SIMLA VIEWS IT

It is felt in Simla that even if the Swarajists enter the Assembly, the opposition to the White Paper proposals or the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee will not be so strong as to upset the main scheme of reforms. There is, therefore, no disposition here in favour of the postponement of the general election.

On the other hand, Simla seems rather anxious to give an opportunity to those Congressmen who now favour Council entry to enter the Assembly and pull their weight with others in improving whatever scheme of reforms will emerge from the present discussions.

It is believed that in their final communication to Whitehall, the Government of India have answered all objections raised by the Secretary of State to the dissolution of the present Assembly, and unless the Secretary of State and the British Government stick to their view, the prospect of dissolution and consequent general elections in November may be said to be well within the region of practical politics.

The only point of doubt is whether the announcement made will be in time for the Swarajists Conference at Ranchi on 2nd May or whether the Conference will have to chalk out its programme in ignorance of the Government's decision.—A.P.

LORD RATENDONE'S ENGAGEMENT

LONDON, April 27.

The "Evening News" understands that the engagement will be shortly announced between Lord Ratendone and Miss Mary Foster, daughter of Mr. Basil Foster, actor, athlete and member of the Worcestershire cricketing family.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET FOR SPAIN

MADRID, April 27.

Don Samper, Minister of Industry in the last Cabinet, has been commissioned to form the new Government.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT

Summoned After Fourteen Months To Sign Its Own Dissolution

SECRET CIRCULARS

"Beware of May First" is Threat Held at Austria's Big Three On eve of Celebrations

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VENNA, April 27.

The Austrian Parliament, which, under the present Fascist regime has not met for fourteen months has been convened to one day sitting on April 30, in order to sanction Austria's new corporative constitution, and proclaim its own dissolution.

Members of the prohibited Social-Democratic Party will not attend, and the House will therefore consist 972 members a great majority belonging to the Right and Catholics.

The New Constitution will be promulgated on May 1, which will be devoted to the celebration of the advent of "new Austria."

Meanwhile, a secret circular warning Dr. Dollfuss, Generals Starhemberg and Fey "Beware of May First" is being clandestinely distributed, but the Government is taking stringent measures against any surprise.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM IN ENGLAND

Hilarious Spirits At Luncheon

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 27.

Heavy rain prevented the Australians from practising at Lords. The team thus had practise indoors.

At a luncheon given to the Institute of Journalists marked by hilarious spirits in which the Prime Minister and Mr. Thomas openly chaffed each other, Woodfull said he understood that a Bill was before Parliament regarding drought, but the Australians' coming seemed to have settled that problem.

His Majesty and the Prince of Wales telegraphed best wishes for a happy tour.

In the morning the Australians were given an official reception at the Australia House by Lord Hailsham, President of the M. C. C. The notables present include Wyatt, Chapman, Gillingan and Warner. Australians are being warmly welcomed everywhere.

STOP PRESS

SHAUKAT ALI FOR MALABAR.

MADRAS, April 27.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived at Madras this evening by the Bombay Express and left for Malabar to-night to preside over the annual conference of the Maunathal Islam Sabha at Ponnani to-morrow.

After visiting some places in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore he presides over the All-Travancore Muslim League Conference at Kayankulam on 3rd May. He then proceeds to Trivandrum and arrives at Madras on 6th May to preside over the Isha Uttul Islam Conference.—A. P.

VICTORY FOR SAPRU'S SON.

LUCKNOW, April 27.

The bye-election to the Council of State from the United Provinces Southern Constituency caused by the death of Raja Motichand resulted in a victory for Mr. P. N. Sapru (son of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru), barrister of Allahabad, who defeated his rival Major Ram Prasad Dube by 313 votes to 179.—A. P.

DR. ANSARI EXPLAINS

Difficulty Of Changing Date And Venue Of Conference

PT. MALAVIYA NOT FOR RANCHI

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 27.

Dr. Ansari has issued the following statement:—

"Since the day it was decided to revive the Swaraj Party, and from the moment Mahatma Gandhi's approval and support had been published, much has been written about it both in India and in England.

Mahatma Gandhi's decision relating to Satyagraha and civil resistance and his advice to the Congressmen have met with approval throughout the length and breadth of the country.

So far as the revival of the Swaraj Party is concerned, some issues required to be clarified."

The history of the origin and conduct of the Swarajya Party from 1922 to 1930 is too well-known to require repetition. I am aware of no resolution of the Indian National Congress about dissolving the Swarajya Party at any time, though there are a series of them which recognise its existence at first as a minority, and then as a majority party of Congressmen, which had its own constitution and its own individuality, and I am aware of no resolution of the Swarajya Party by which it was at any time dissolved. It, however, remained in abeyance from 1930 to 31st March, 1934, when it was decided to revive it. And by sheer force of logic, those Congressmen who are for this revival must meet and appoint its office-bearers, revise its constitution to suit the existing conditions and formulate its policy and programme of work.

From the day of its inception it was a party of Congressmen and from the first day of its existence it sought recognition and approval of its policy and programme, by the Congress.

"After the Belgaum Session of the Congress, it was actually authorised to represent the National Congress in Legislatures. It is therefore futile to suggest that there is a new departure about its revival. It existed all the time, and the Ranchi Conference has been convened to take the necessary steps to make it a pulsating and a living organisation.

DO NOT PREJUDGE

I need say no more about the policy and programme of the Party, as they will eventually emerge from the Ranchi Conference. But I would request all my Congress colleagues not to prejudge any issue. Let me assure them that the ideals of the Congress are sacred to the Swarajya Party, and Swarajists will leave nothing undone to vindicate them even as they have done in the past.

WHY NO CHANGE IS POSSIBLE

I must plead our inability to change the date of the Ranchi Conference. The difficulties have alrady been pointed out in the statement issued from the Secretariat. I am due to go abroad on May 24, and I feel it is my duty to complete all the spade work before leaving India which means that the Swaraj Party must be in full working trim.

"If the Government dissolve the Assembly, we shall have a few months before us, and if not, we shall have a year or more to work. In either case, our organisation will have to distribute its constructive and instructive work to different departments, and I would suggest autonomy to work these departments within their sphere as expressed by Gandhiji at Lahore".

I earnestly hope that this will set all controversies at rest and all Congressmen will unite in a spirit of helpful co-operation to do their duty by our Motherland, according to our lights."

MALAVIYAJI WILL NOT ATTEND

NAGPUR, April 27.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya declared that he would not be attending the proposed Swarajya Party meeting at Ranchi and regretted that the organisers of the Conference had not thought fit to postpone the meeting, until after the A. I. C. C. meeting at Patna, at which he intended to be present.—A.P.

NO CHANGE IN DATE AND VENUE

NEW DELHI, April 27.

The United Press is authorised to announce that the Swarajya Party Conference will be definitely held at Ranchi on May 2 and 3. Delegates who want to attend the Conference must not labour under any mistaken notion that its date and venue have been changed.—United Press

RANCHI WILL SERVE NO PURPOSE

Mohanlal Saxena Favours Meeting After A.I.C.C.

LUCKNOW, April 27.

Babu Mohanlal Saksena, a prominent Congress Leader of U. P., who has been invited to attend the Ranchi Conference interviewed by the "United Press" said:—

"I am glad that the Swarajist Patry secretariat at Delhi has at last issued a statement that invitations to the Ranchi Conference will be confined to such Congressmen as have participated in Civil Disobedience since 1930 and are in full agreement with the aims and objects of the revived Swarajist Party.

I think that this will leave no room for doubt that the Swaraj Party is not going to be an asylum for fight-shirkers and fence-sitters or a stepping stone to political opportunists. The Swarajya Party has its own tradition of discipline and selfless work inside and outside legislatures, and in order that it may be able to command the confidence and respect of the public at large, and particularly the Indian National Congress, it is absolutely necessary that the revived Swarajya Party should be a well-knit band of Congressmen determined not only to maintain the past traditions of the party but to win fresh laurels in India's struggle for freedom.

I think no useful purpose will be served by holding the proposed Swarajya Party meeting at Ranchi a fortnight before the meeting of the A.I.C.C. which is expected to take important decisions that are bound to affect the decision of the Swarajya Party. I hope it will be postponed, as it would entail unnecessary expenses and inconvenience to many of the A. I. C. C. members.—United Press

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

A Suitable Match is required for a beautiful Afghan Girl, age 18 years, highly educated, belonging to the modern type. Only officers of Imperial Service and Gentlemen of equal status in life need write to Box No. 2302, "Bombay Chronicle."

Mohamedan (Khoja) 40, Best Family, extensive business, experience and travel at present unemployed, desires marry widow or girl of independent means with view to quietly settling down and starting small business in partnership. Correspondence strictly confidential. Box No. 2301, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Manager for Import Office, strong in English, Accounts and Correspondence. Apply with certificates of qualification, past experience and minimum salary. Security essential. Box 2306, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Some capable men to keep stock and push sale of Abbas Tea (packed and loose) on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. All correspondence should be in English. For particulars apply to Abbas Tea Co., Post Box No. 2014, Calcutta. (8256).

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns. Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105)

To Be Let—1st Floor of beautiful Husseini Mahal Opposite Mazagaon Police Court. Tel. No. 40348. (2258).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for Flash Light Advertisements, also Shops and Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2304).

27. HOTELS.

Dinners and refreshment supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food. Ramkrishna Hindu Hotel, 27, Medows Street, Fort, (2205).

44. MEDICAL.

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram Thomson and Taylor, etc. (7796).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

A Chance.—Matrics and Non-Matrics proceeding Europe pass Cambridge School Certificate Examination December 1934. Matriculates (1933 or earlier) to pass Intermediate without restrictions London B. Com., in three years for Rs. 3,000. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2307)

Wanted Students—No matter where you live you can become Accountant for Government, Railway Mercantile services, Splendid Prospects. Best Postal Tuition, Prospectus free from Registrar, India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta. (2261)

57. KINDERGARTEN.

Delvadaker's Kindergarten Stall: Montessoris-Kindergarten materials for school and home. Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. (2207).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted:—Reliable hard-working agents able to sell our teas at competitive prices for the season on salaries up to Rs. 350 with 20 per cent. commission, Deposit against Agency required. Apply Sovereign Tea Supplying Corporation, Mettupalaiyam. 2292

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd. P. O Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Owing to a sudden break down in health, the Proprietor of a well-known Restaurant and Cafe with a good standing business connection of over 40 years standing yielding good profits and situated in the finest position in Calcutta has been medically advised a complete treatment and rest abroad, is now open either to sell the business outright or to admit a working partner with a capital of Rs. 50,000. Handsome profits guaranteed and splendid opportunity for a Retired Person of pushing abilities. Full particulars etc. on application to Box No. 2305, "Bombay Chronicle."

83. INCOMETAX EXPERTS.

Consult Poonegar and Co., Accountants and Income-Tax Consultants for all your difficulties in filing return and submitting Accounts for Income-Tax purposes. Jiji House, 2nd Floor, adjoining Income-Tax Offices. (2303).

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted — Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Kallai, (Malabar). (8080)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at Mount Abu.—Well furnished double storeyed house in commanding situation adjacent to Club, Hotel, etc. 2 reception rooms, 2 ante rooms, 5 bed rooms with bath rooms attached, 1 large Office room, spacious verandahs, stables for 14 horses, cow shed for 10 cows, English and Indian kitchens, 23 servants' quarters, 4 Sirdars' quarters with bath rooms attached, cement Tennis Court, Garage for 3 cars with quarters for chauffeurs. The house is surrounded by a large garden with well. Open to inspection by approved applicants. Apply to the Home Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar. (8216)

For Sale at reasonable price, One Card of Bombay Native Share and Stock Broker's Association. Please submit best offers to Box No. 2293, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

CHIEF OFFICER FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.

The Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi invites applications for the post of Chief Officer for the Corporation to be appointed under section 31 of the City of Karachi Municipal Act, 1933, for a term of not less than five years, subject to the approval of the Government of Bombay, with effect from 31st August, 1934, on such pay not less than Rs. 1,200 and not more than Rs. 1,500 as may be determined by the Corporation with the approval of Government plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Leave of absence for a period not exceeding one year may be granted to the Chief Officer from time to time by the Corporation and the leave salary shall be of such amount not exceeding his salary, as shall be fixed by the Corporation.

Applicants should have held responsible positions in executive and administrative control of large public organisations preferably of a large Municipality in all branches.

Applications stating full particulars of age, qualifications and experience and giving any reference and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a registered Medical Practitioner and a recent photograph (which will not be returned), and superscribed "Applications FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OFFICER" should be sent so as to reach this office not later than 31st May, 1934, addressed to "The Worshipful MAYOR, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI."

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Chief Officer.
Karachi Municipal Corporation.
24th April, 1934. 8296

Public Notices

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 15th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th May, 1934, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Bank, 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:-

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year, ending 31st March, 1934.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of the two Directors retiring by rotation. They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
B.M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th April, 1934.

N.B.—Dividend, when declared, will be paid only to those shareholders whose names stand in the Registers of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1934, and the dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders at their Registered addresses. 8298.

NOTICE.

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.

Applications are invited for the post of the Chief Engineer of the Corporation on a grade of Rs. 1,200-50-1,450 plus motor car allowance of Rs. 100 with one year's initial probation. Leave and Pension according to Municipal Rules, Subscription to Municipal (non-contributory) Provident Fund compulsory.

Applicants should be Engineering Graduates of a recognised University or be Member (or Associate Member) of the Institute of Civil Engineers or have an equivalent qualification and should have had experience of large Municipal Engineering works in responsible capacities. The Corporation have large Water and Drainage Schemes in hand and ability to frame and execute large water supply and drainage schemes will be essential. Applicants should have also had actual administrative experience in a large Municipality or such other organisation.

Applications stating age and qualifications, with full particulars of Engineering and administrative experience and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner and copies of testimonials and a recent photograph (which will not be returned) superscribed "APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF ENGINEER" should reach Undersigned not later than 31st May 1934.

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Chief Officer.
Karachi Municipal Corporation.
8297

NOTICE.

The Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to give a contract for seven years for the work of maintenance of Electric Installation of the Municipality for the Lighting of Streets and Public Gardens, details of which can be had from the specification, a copy of which will be supplied by the Light Superintendent, Ahmedabad Municipality, on application. The work will have to be commenced from 1st February, 1935, or from such other date as the Municipality may require. The Contractor will be given an intimation of such a date two months beforehand.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to reach the undersigned not later than 14th May, 1934. The tenders should be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money.

The rates of maintenance are to be quoted per pole or post of lamp.

Any further information that may be required will be supplied on application by the Light Superintendent of this Municipality.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated, 21|4|1934. 8285

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULABCHAND KAPURCHAND, Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of 2nd Bhoiwada Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (160) one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2574, Cadastral Survey No. 2462 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 5349. 5350 and Street Nos. 6, 8, 1 and are bounded, on or towards the East (North East) by the property of Ranchhordas Mahraj, on or towards the West (South West) by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the properties of Bhukhandas Bhanabhai of Manmohandas Lakhmidas and others, on or towards the North (North-West) by the property of Gordhanlalji Mahrai and on or towards the South (South East) by the 2nd Bhoiwada Street, which said premises are now in occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this ..... day of March 1934.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6302

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOHANLAL NANDLAL MANIAR has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property situate at Gundavli near Andheri, North Salsette Taluka. All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, admeasuring 1237-50 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Gundavli near Andheri, North Salsette Taluka in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District of Bandra and being made up of portions of land bearing Survey No. 58, Pot No. 2 and 9, Survey No. 59, Pot No. 7E of Gundavli, Entry Nos. 380C and 391C and surrounded by red boundary line on the plan annexed to the conveyance dated 25th July 1918 and which piece or parcel of land was purchased by the Vendor from Mukund Sadashiv Patil by the said Conveyance dated 25th July 1919 and bounded as follows: That is to say 'On or towards the East' by Road known as Nagardas Road, 'On or Towards the West,' by vacant land of Survey No. 59, Pot No. 6, 'On or towards the North' partly by the plot of land bearing No. 12 on the plan annexed to the Conveyance dated 25th July, 1918, and partly by the land of Survey No. 59, Pot No. 6, 'On or Towards the South' by plot of land bearing No. 9 on the plan annexed to the Conveyance dated 25th July, 1918, and which property was purchased by the abovenamed Vendor from Mr. Mukund Sadashiv Patil of Andheri and which is now in the undisturbed possession of the Vendor.

D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8300.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of asphaltic cement containing 500 tons of bitumen will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday, the 7th May, 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One to any one deputed to receive them by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th April, 1934. 8301

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

Sale of Valuable Building Plots at Tardeo

Bombay High Court
Suit No. 1451 of 1924.

Madhavji Jesang and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Bai Gomtibai, widow of Goculdas Damodar and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the surviving Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Decree passed in the said Suit on 10th March, 1926, as modified by the Order, dated 5th April, 1934, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will on Tuesday the 1st day of May, 1934 and thereafter on TUESDAY and THURSDAY in each succeeding week until all the lots are disposed of, sell by Public Auction on the premises in 34 lots the valuable land at Tardeo on which there formerly stood the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills.

The said lots form part of the Land bearing cadastral Survey No. 659 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and the tenure is Pension and Tax redeemed.

The sale will commence each day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the lots announced for each day will be put up for sale one after the other.

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 7, 8 and 9 will be put up for sale on Tuesday 1st May, 1934.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 23 and 33 will be put up for sale on Tuesday, 8th May 1934.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 17 and 18 will be put up for sale on Thursday, 10th May, 1934.

Lots Nos. 19, 20, 34, 21, 22, 24 and 25 will be put up for sale on Tuesday, 15th May 1934.

and

The remaining lots Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 will be put up for sale on Thursday, 17th May, 1934.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the plan, application may be made to the Receivers' Attorneys, Messrs. Metha Laljee & Co., at their office in Nos. 2-4 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Running This Week!

MUSIC AND THRILLS——in Madan's Magnificent Urdoo Drama

Turki-Sher

featuring:
Miss ROSE, Miss RAJKUMARI, ABDULLA KABULI, KERAWALA, etc.

at

GLOBE-TALKIES

Sandhurst Road
Time:—5-15, 8 & 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 3 o'clock

Coming:—
Miss SHYAMA ZUTSHI in "NAI-ROSHNI"

RESEARCH INTO JUTE INDUSTRY

Expert From Leeds To Be Invited To Formulate Schemes

CALCUTTA, April 27.

The employment of representatives abroad to further the interests of Jute Industry and the establishment of Research Institutions as proposed in the report of the Sub-Committee to meet the growing competition has been accepted by the Committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

The Committee have decided to invite Doctor S. G. Barker, Director of Research of Wool Industry, Research Association, Leeds to visit India in the near future to study the position on the spot and formulate research scheme to suit the industry's requirements.

Stressing the need of economic research as pre-requisite to scientific research, the Committee support the Sub-Committee's recommendations for the appointment as a trial measure or 3 agents in Britain, in Australia and in the far East and in America to keep in touch with consumers and push the sale of Jute goods.

To finance this project, the Jute Mills have been asked to contribute Rs. 4 per loom which will yield Rs. 2½ lakhs.—(United Press.)

ORDERED TO PAY HIS BROTHER'S DEBT

Thana Judge Dismisses Appeal Against Decree

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 27.

The question whether the amount of a promissory note passed by the head of a Joint Hindu family prior to his death could be recovered from the deceased's brother, was decided in the affirmative by Mr. D. C. Joshi, Assistant Judge, who (holding that the suit was based on the original debt and not on the promissory note, as no amount was actually borrowed at the time of passing it), rejected the appeal preferred by Mr. Moreshwar Shridhar Kelkar, challenging the decree for Rs. 1,425 made conjointly against him and the deceased's four sons by the Alibaug Sub-Judge.

The Assistant Judge incidentally remarked: "It must be at once admitted that the plaintiff is not very happily worded and particularly so when the plaintiff (D. S. Manerikar) happens to be himself a pleader of standing. However it does not appear to have been based solely or at all on the pro-note.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR

(BY B. U. R.)

That was an excellent speech which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered at the opening of the Handicrafts' Exhibition on Saturday. "We want people," she declared, "who know that in the skill of the craft, of the hand, lies the spirit of independence." This fact cannot be too often emphasized. There is a feeling among our men and women that manual labour is something debasing, something unworthy of people who are considered honest and respectable. That feeling must go. And the sooner it does so the better.

We are fast becoming a quill-driving nation. We spend huge sums of money in providing our sons and daughters with academic education. What good comes out of it? Beyond enabling them to affix a number of letters after their names, and infusing wrong ideas of dignity and respectability into their heads, it does nothing. It does not make them fit for any practical work, it does not place them in a position to earn their own living, it does not render them able to do any good, leave alone to their country, even to themselves. And year after year their number is increasing. Year after year the factories that produce them—the universities—are turning out men who know a lot of history and logic but do not know how to earn their bread.

If only these people realized the dignity of labour, if only they opened their eyes to the fact that to achieve the nations freedom they must first attain individual freedom, the goal of Swaraj would be nearer. If only they gave their thought for one moment the immense good that is bound to accrue from bodily work, and hearing the examples of Japan and China in mind put their shoulder to the wheel with a will, there would be less sad hearts and distress. We would be nearer to economic freedom and therefore nearer to political liberty.

New Delhi.—Mr. Sudhansu Mohan Bose, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to be Standing Counsel in Bengal, vice Mr. Asoka Kumar Roy, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to be Advocate-General Bengal.—A.P.

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Late Sir Dinshaw F. Mulla

(By SORAB R. DAVAR, Barrister-at-Law)

The sad and untimely death of Sir Dinshaw Mulla has no doubt removed a very familiar figure from the legal circle of Bombay. The deceased was a living example of what incessant hard work and perseverance can achieve. Sir Dinshaw owed almost everything to this habit of incessant devotion t ohis line and during his long and strenuous career has left behind him a large number of monumental works of law where his enormous energy and industry are seen portrayed on almost every page. He was a very successful solicitor and as a desk lawyer he was undoubtedly a first class man. Later he entered a higher rank of his profession, as an advocate on the Original Side of our High Court. The short term of his career as a Judge of our High Court was particularly successful because of his great insight in legal problems and, above all, through his courtesy and excellent manners while on the Bench. The writer had numerous occasions to appear before him in connection with his professional work and can testify from personal knowledge to the fact that Sir Dinshaw was the best gentleman Judge Bombay High Court had the privilege to possess during the past quarter of a century. Like all men of letters Sir Dinshaw was an exceedingly modest man. I remember the occasion on which he was appointed the Law Member when on my congratulating him on this high appreciation of his learning by the Government he burst out "Sohrab, it is all luck, our human affairs are mostly guided by luck and circumstances." This was no doubt his usual modest way of acknowledging a compliment, but I have reason to believe that Sir Dinshaw was also a bit of a fatalist. His death is no doubt a great loss to the Indian legal fraternity and the manner of his death is also peculiar to his mode of life which was devoted to the shrine of industry and labour because it is said that overwork in spite of delicate health caused the breakdown which, unfortunately, hastened the end of an undoubtedly brilliant career. I do not know of any lawyer in any part of India who has contributed so much solid literature in the realm of law as Sir Dinshw has, and while saying that I am not forgetting the claims of some of the most prominent countrymen of ours in that regard. Like all learned scholars Sir Dinshaw was shy of public life being of a bery retiring nature though among his intimate friends and acquaintances he was a popular and sometimes even a jolly figure.

The body of the late Sir Dinshaw F. Mulla being ta ken to the Tower of Silence on Friday morning, from the residence of the deceased at New Marine Lines.

HIS VALUABLE LEGACY

(By NAVAN H. PANDIA)

As I contemplate the several aspects in which I knew Sir Dinshaw Mulla, his shadow stands before me prominently in one unforgettable aspect, viz., that of a great teacher and a great student of law. I gathered my first impression of him when he was a professor and principal of the Government Law School. He had trained his mind to such a pitch of analytics that any complex set of facts presented to him, immediately and without seeming effort, dissolved itself into its constituent parts, arranged in due order and proportion. He, next, possessed in an eminent degree the art of transferring the clear arrangement of ideas and conceptions in his own mind, to that of the student. It may be said of him that in delivering his lectures he conquered the student mind. His kindly personality, moreoxer evoked reverence and affection for him in the minds of his students, already grateful for his having, by his beautiful lectures, rendered inviting, the dry and dreary paths of legal learning

Realising that the study of law cannot be divorced from its practice, he taught the students, the method of legal study, which they could follow with profit, not only at college but throughout their professional career. I can state with confidence that many a lawyer to-day owes his success in the profession to the adoption and continuance of the method of study of which Sir Dinshaw was the originator and past master. That is one valuable legacy which the great lawyer who is now no more, has left to future generations of lawyers.

Another legacy, of equally great value, Sir Dinshaw has left, a legacy embodied and exemplified in his own career. It is a legacy of conscientious, honest work. Beginning with no initial advantages, either physical or temporal, content to regard work and study as their own rewards, undismayed by the immensity of the task, he went on labouring day by day, and breaking down barrier after barrier, so that in the end he could call the whole province of Law his own. He became an institution, consulted, honoured, esteemed and loved alike by the people, the profession and the State. For the young beginner, faltering and despondent, harassed and diffident, oppressed and bewildered, weary and disquieted, the life and example of Sir Dinshaw Mulla will serve as a beacon light pointing the path of Work and Hope.

IDEAL LOVER OF LAW

(By B. G. K.)

The rather sudden death of Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla is universally regretted. Born in 1868 of a Parsee family of comparatively humble position in life, Sir Dinshaw rose to the highest rank open to any lawyer in this country and occupied it with great distinction. After receiving his education in Elphinstone College and taking his M.A. degree of the Bombay University, Sir Dinshaw began life as a teacher in the classes which his father then conducted. On 21st October 1895, he was admitted as a Solicitor and started practice in partnership with the late Mr Hiralal Saraiya (brother of Mr. Chunilal Saraiya). Even as a junior solicitor, the late Sir Dinshaw achieved great distinction by his special study of the law relating to Land Acquisition cases. He wrote commentaries on various topics of law viz., Mahomedan Law, Law of Contracts, Hindu Law, etc..—particularly the Civil Procedure Code which was so lucid and thorough that at the suggestion of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, then Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw was admitted in September 1908 as an Advocate on the Original Side being the first Solicitor to achieve that honour as, indeed, he was the first and perhaps the only one to achieve many others.

The Advocates' profession was not suited to Sir Dinshaw's nature. As the learned Acting Advocate-General, Mr. Taraporewalla put it while paying a tribute to the memory of Sir Dinshaw, he had not the fighting aggressive qualities which are required for the rough and tumbl work at the Bar but, inspite of this, Sir Dinshaw's sound grasp of the principles of law, his profound learning and thoroughness brought him a very lucrative practice and the high position of acting Advocate-General a post which he held twice. In 1922, he was appointed on the Bench of the Bombay High Court and he held that office for two years to the great satisfaction of the Bar and the litigant public. He, however, resigned this office and was later appointed Acting Law Member of the Governor General's Council. The Transfer of Property Amendment Act and the Sale of Goods Act are the fruit of his labours as Law Member. He was appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to succeed Sir B. C. Mitter in 1930 and even in this highest and most difficult situation open to a practitioner, his sound knowledge and devotion to duty won him the esteem and affection of his colleagues. He delivered the judgment of their Lordships of the Privy Council in the famous adoption case of Rukmabai v. Gurunathgouda, which is the subject of so much controversy. If Sir Dinshaw had been spared longer, he would have been able to do a great deal for the reform of the laws administered in this country but his failing health compelled him to give up his duties and return to India a few months back. He had been ailing since then but his end was rather sudden, and unexpected.

The Only Jurist.

Solicitor, Advocate, Advocate-General, Judge, Law Member, Privy Councillor, author, professor, Principal—Sir Dinshaw filled various roles in life and achieved great distinction in all. What was the secret of his success? His single-minded devotion to duty. He devoted the whole of his life and energy to hard work in the field of law such as very few can do and his reward in the shape of honours and high positions was no richer than he deserved. As a lawyer, he was painstaking and thorough, his manners were perfect and Bench and Bar both esteemed him very highly. To juniors, he was so helpful and generous that there are many to-day occupying good positions in life to which they have been directly or indirectly helped by the late Sir Dinshaw. Sir Dinshaw was perhaps the only jurist in this Presidency in recent times and his great knowledge of law brought him an invitation to deliver the Tagore Law Lectures in the Calcutta University and the degree of LL.D., from the Bombay University.

As a man, Sir Dinshaw was amiable, un-assuming and courteous. He was very hospitable and generous. Inspite of his great learning, he was so simple and gentle that to know him was to like him. No one ever approached him for help and returned disappointed. He was a brilliant after-dinner speaker and roars of laughter greeted the stories he told with great effect often against himself. He was a born teacher. As a teacher, he was gentle, patient and anxious to make himself useful. His numerous pupils cherished great feelings of affection for him unmixed with awe or fear. In the class, he had a way of leaving sentences unfinished as many will recall, and the whole class would, in a chorus, supply the answer to the great merriment of himself and the class.

It is given to few to achieve what Sir Dinshaw did but his life is an example of what single-mindedness of purpose can achieve. His numerous books bear testimony to his learning and labour and the very feeling and genuine tributes spontaneously paid to his memory bear witness to his genial disposition.

Law they say is a jealous mistress. In Sir Dinshaw she has lost an ideal lover. He lived for her and died for her. Long will his memory live amongst lawyers in every part of the country.

TRUEST GENTLEMAN

(By TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS)

"He satisfied that great decription of what constitutes a gentleman "He never hurt any man's feelings.""

In the words of Marcus Aurelius:

"He was the best bred man and the truest gentleman who took leave of the world without a stain upon his scutcheon and with nothing of falsehood and dissimulation, of luxury or pride, to tarnish his reputation."

He had "true humility, the highest virtue, mother of them all."

As regards his industry it could well be said: "He was never less at leisure than when at leisure; he was never less alone than when alone"

and

"How doth the little bee,
"Improve each shining hour,
"And gather honey all the day,
"From every opening flower."

His virtue can well be described in the words of Aristotle:

"Those are necessarily the greatest virtues which are most useful to others, e.g., justice, courage, moderation, magnanimity, liberality, greatness, reasonableness, wisdom."

His frankness can well be described in the following words:—

"To be frank and sincere is my greatest talent of all. I do not know how to trick men in talking to them; and the man who has not the gift of hiding what he thinks should cut short his stay in this country."

"In swaying to his faction or to that,
"In making his high place the lawless perch
"For winged ambitions nor the vantage ground,
"For pleasure; but through all this tract of years,
"Wearing the white flower of a blameless life."
"He only judges right, who weighs, compares,
"And, in the sternest sentence which his voice
"Pronounces, ne'er abandons charity."
"And now he rests; his greatness and his sweetness,
"No more shall see him at strife;
"And death has moulded into calm completeness,
"The statue of his life."
"The world hath noted, and your name is great,
"In mouths of wisest censure."

Late SIR D. MULLA

Imposing Funeral Procession

The funeral of the Right Hon. Sir Dinshah Mulla, which took place on Friday morning, was largely attended, all communities having been represented. The legal profession, of which Sir Dinshah was a distinguished member, was well represented.

His Excellency the Governor was represented by his A D C., Mr J G Maxwell-Gumbleton.

After the funeral rites had been performed, the cortege then slowly moved to the tower of silence.

Among those present were: Dr Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.). Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart; Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr Justice Murphy. Mr Justice Wadia, Mr Justice Kania, Mr V F Taraporewa'la, acting Advocate-General, Mr K McI Kemp, Mr V N Chandavarkar, vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Mr L R Tairsee and Mr Bhulabhai J Desai.

A GREAT COMEDY WITH DELIGHTFUL SONGS & DANCES

"THIS IS THE LIFE"

WITH

GORDON HARKER
BINNIE HALE

at

ROXY

Tonight & To-morrow
4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WELLINGTON

GRAND GALA OPENING TO-NIGHT

AMERICA'S GREAT NEW STAR!

Anna Sten

as Zola's tragic daughter of voluptuousness in "NANA"

produced and presented by SAMUEL GOLDWYN

Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

The Premier Debut Of Hollywood's First Russian Star

Anna Sten

in

Emile Zola's

famous story of the Lady of the Boulevards.

Nana

a picture you will long remember with fondness.

GORGEOUS SETTINGS
ENCHANTING SCENES
LOVELY WOMEN
DELIGHTFUL LOVE STORY

of a woman who gave up everything—even her life—for Love.

See

ANNA STEN

as

Nana

a woman bewitching men with her ravishing beauty

The programme includes "China Shop" a

SILLY SYMPHONY IN TECHNICOLOR

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m

Plans Open— Book Early— Phone 22666

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EDWARD G. Robinson

I LOVED A WOMAN

Kay Francis

THE WONDER PICTURE OF THE YEAR

WITH THE NOTED STARS OF INDIAN CINEDOM.....

Kolhapur Cinetone's

AKASHWANI
AKASHWANI
AKASHWANI
AKASHWANI
AKASHWANI

Music Director:
GUNDOPANT WALAWALKAR

Photographer
V. B. JOSHI.

Recordists
WALAWALKAR
and
MODAK

IT IS Coming

INDIA'S 1st CARTOON

"BAKAM BHAT"

(of Kolhapur Cinetone Production)

Picturized by the Skilled

Artist of Kolhapur

Mr. JADHAV

It is also Coming.

AT

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM.

Our next Attraction
(1) KRANTIKARAK
(2) CHANDRASENA

Featuring :— LEELA and VINAYAK.

IN THE STUDIOS----ON THE SCREEN

OLD PARIS AND ANNA STEN "NANA" (WELLINGTON)—MAURICE CHEVALER'S "WAY TO LOVE" (PATHE)—KATHERINE HEPBURN IN "CHRISTOPHER STRONG (CAPITOL) AMERICAN LIFE AND LOVE (EXCELSIOR)

KUMARI PANNA FROM BENGAL

Kumari Panna from Bengal will be soon singing in "Bombay-ka-Mohini" at the Imperial.

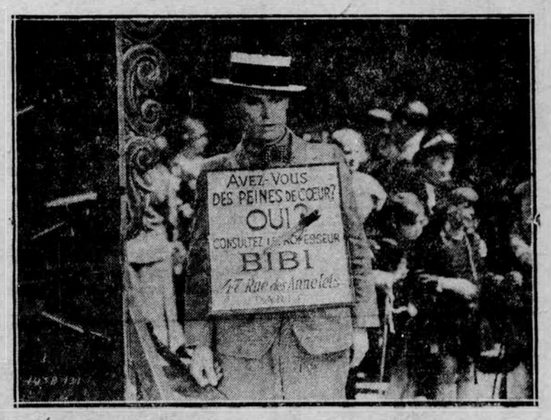
"THIS IS THE LIFE"

"This Is The Life" of interesting incidents and heetic tempo now seen at Roxy—Gordon Harker and Binnie Hale.

PARIS LIFE IN STEN'S "NANA"

Anna Sten depicts Paris of the 1870 period, period of gay romance and sensation. "Nana" is a picture of Paris of unforgettable memories. It is shown at the Wellington.

MAURICE CHEVALIER IN LOVE



Maurice Chevalier in "The Way To Love" now shown at the newly decorated Pathe picture house.

"FUGITIVE LOVERS"

At The Regal

Melodrama is rampant at the Regal Theatree where "Fugitive Lovers," the new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture is to be opened from to-day. A new theme for Hollywood, the action in this exciting picture takes place almost entirely aboard a great Greyhound bus as it rips along westward from New York City. Robert Montgomery, in the role of Porter, is an escaped convict who leads a prison break, just as the bus is passing the penitentiary. Whilee the firing causees the driver to halt the bus Porter manages to climb on to the luggage rack and hide under the tarpaulin. There he helps himself to clothing from an unlocked bag and enters the bus as a passenger at the next stop.

Madge Evans plays the role of a lovely chorine, Letty, who is escaping via the bus to Hollywood. Nat Pandleton is "Lengs" Caffee, gangster and amorous backer of the show from which Letty has fled. On the same bus, he tries to persuade her to return with him. That, in brief, is she swaggered through adolesthe point from where the real excitement starts. A relentless prison official, Daly, played by that excellent actor C. Henry Gordon, is hot in pursuit after Porter. "Leegs" discovers Porter's identity and uses his knowledge as a weapon against the affeection budding between the daring young man and Letty. Breath-takingly, the picture rushes swiftly through to a tremendous climad.

As the daring, dashing young adventurer, Robert Montgomery has never given a better performance. His intoxicating personal appeal and fine ability as an actor makes of the character of Porter something real and human. Madge Evans seems to grow lovelier with each picture. Her interpretation of the role of the engaging little chorine is charged with convincing pathos and humor. In all her portrayals Miss Evans brings to the screening spare combination of melting beauty and the white fire of fine emotional acting.

Ted Healy, to this reviewer (and apparently to millions of others) is always funny. And in this Picture, Katharine Hepburn self. Healy is Withington, travelling salesman, Rotarian and back-slapper. The comedian can plays her second screen role, ingly than anyone else on the screen. Suffice it to say that his "stooges" as the Three Julians, travelling vaudeville team are hilarious.

C. Henry Gordon makes of his role of Daly a pillar of strength and steel. He renders credible and exciting the difficult part of the invulnerable, suave, quiet detective. Richard Boleslavsky's brilliant direction is in evidence from the opening "shot" until the picture reaches its final smashing sequences.

CENTRAL AIRPORT

At the Carlton

"That's Love" written specially into town in his latest First National picture "Central Airport" to-day at the Carlton Theatre. This thrilling air story is unusual in that it glories the commercial flyers of peace, rather than the birdmen of war, and it is said that "Central Airport" tops anything ever filmed in a picture of this nature in breath-taking flying scenes, romantic love, and unusual story content.

One of the most fascinating love triangles is formed between Dick, who believes a flyer's place is in the sky, not in the home, his younger aviator brother Tom Brown, whose viewpoint is just the opposite, and the girl, Sally Eilers, who wants Dick's love but Tom's security.

Barthelmess plays the role of a commercial pilot who cracks up with a plane filled with pasto stunting with a travelling airfor her as a finale to an exciting circus, which provides the colorful story with many intensely gripping scenes. After losing his sweetheart Barthelmess enters free-lance piloting with a savage recklessness, seeking danger in far off places, always to come through unscathed because of Polish opera singer.

MAGNIFICENT NEW LOVERS

Edward G. Robinson and Kay Francis are seen here in one of the tender episodes from their latest hit, "I Loved A Woman," which opens its run from to-day at the Excelsior Theatre.

"I LOVED A WOMAN"

American Life At Excelsior

"I Loved A Woman," the First National production starring Edward G. Robinson—with Kay Francis—showing at the Excelsior Theatre from Saturday presents the widely acclaimed hero of "Tiger Shark" with a role of romantic appeal—in a drama which vividly portrays a thrilling period in American life of the last four decades, with especial reference to the machinations of the "beef barons" of Chicago.

Mr. Robinson's work in "I Loved A Woman." is considered by many critics to surpass his superb characterization in "Tiger Shark".

"I Loved A Woman" is the life drama of one John Hayden, (son of a millionaire meat-packer) whose sensitive and artistic nature infinitely prefers the fragrant antiquities of Greece to the melodorous stockyards from which the family fortune grew.

Recalled to America to head the business by the death of his father, the young man is still more interested in collecting Grecian urns than in selling hams and bacon.

Unhappily married to the daughter of one of his fellow-packers, Hayden meets an ambitious young singer with whom he falls in love and whose career he willingly backs with his money.

When, in turn, he discovers that the opera singer has made him only one of many men in her life. Hayden cuts himself off from her, and throws himself with fiery enthusiasm into a career of ruthless business aggrandizement. Helping to create the Beef Trust despite the opposition of the Federal Government, he goes from success to success, culminating in winning huge war contracts with the Allies during the Great War.

When, however, he attempts to reach out and control food sources on a world scale, his colossal schemes topple of their own weight, and to avoid criminal prosecution he is forced to flee as an exile to Greece.

Kay Francis has the role of the opera singer who, despite her casual infidelities to her benefaction, proves to be his only loyal friend at the close of the drama. Genevieve Tobin plays the part of Robinson's vindictive wife.

Other members of the unusually large cast are Murray Kinnell, Robert Barrat, George Blackwood, Robert McWade, Henry Kolker, Walter Walker, J. Farvell MacDonald, E. J. Ratcliffe, Paul Porcasi, William V. Mong, Morgan Wallace and Lorena Layson.

"CHRISTOPHER STRONG"

"Christopher Strong" with Catherine Hepburn and Colin Clive seen at the Capitol.

ANNA STEN IN "NANA"

At The Wellington

All the vanished color, fragrance and elegance of Paris in the 1870's is revived at the Wellington Talkies (Dhobi Talao) from to-day where "Nana", Samuel Goldwyn's long heralded introductory American screen vehicle for his glorious new star, been heard, and read of Annas Sten's ravishing beauty, her unique and irresistible personality,her great histrionic ability, all will declare inadequate as a true estimate of this really great new star on the Hollywood horizon. As the scarlet heroine of Emile Zola's famous novel, who rises from street gaming to music hall star and toast of Paris, Anna Sten is a revelation. Not only does she look well and act well, but she sings well in the bargain—a plaintive ballad entitled "That's Love" written specially for her as a finale to an exciting revival of the can-can with which Paris shocked the world. The director has selected events from the life of Zola's motorious courtesan, and woven them into an absorbing and moving -screen play "Nana" that skilfully combines romance and realism, pathos and a touch of raucous comedy. The deft hand of Dorothy Arzner, Hollywood's only successful woman director, is in constant evidence throughout the production. Samuel Goldwyn may consider himself well repaid for the eighteen long months spent in preparation, for every detail is polished and finished. The sets and costumes are magnificent and authentic. No more romantic player than Phillip Holmes could have been found to play the handsome young lieutenant George Muffat, in whom Nana finds her one real great tragic passion. The love scenes are moving and beautiful The great British star Lionel Atwill is very convincing, who falls an unwilling slave to Nan's witchery, and subsequently wrecks the romance and life of his young brother. "Nana" is a stunning film—one you will want to see again and again, and Anna Sten is destined to become America's new film favourite.

FOR STUDIO EXECUTIVES AND CINEMA OWNERS

Photographs meant for publication on this page must reach the Editor before WEDNESDAY NOON.

The description, title and date of release of the picture must be distinctly written on the back of the photograph.

All communications meant for publication on this page must reach the Editor before FRIDAY NOON.

Unauthorized communications or photographs will not be accepted. This is essential to avoid confusion and ensure regularity.

MAURICE CHEVALIER'S BEST PART

"The Way To Love" At Pathe

That mysterious part of Paris which has never been shown on the screen the hundreds of tiny roof-top homes perched crazily on the shabby buildings of Montmarte.

A startling new innovation in openings—wherein twenty cameo-like characters pass in quick rhythmic photographis revue.

Two lilting songs by those maestros of filmusic, Leo Robin and Ralph Rainaer.

Uproarious comedy mingled with acute drama and touching love situations. The beautuous Ann Dvorak as the exotic heroine. And Maurice Chevalier!

These are the intriguing story ingredients of Paramount's "The Way To Love" which opens at the Pathe to-day.

The original story by Gene Fowler and Benjamin Glazer was undoubtedly built around the versatile Chevalier entity. Every humorous incident, dramatic rencontre melody, song or love situation, from the original story fits Chevalier like a new tailored suit.

The gay playboy, the wine-bibbing, lady-killing Chevalier is noticeably absent. In his stead is a screen version of the real Chevalier the youth who struggled up from dire poverty in Paris guided by the beacon light of an over-whelming ambition to be somebody—a fellow with a startling Chaplinesque technique. In other words a far more interesting Chevalier than of yore.

The plot has to do with a poor Parisian youth who aspires to be a tourist guide. His sweetheart whom he rescued from a villainous knife thrower, doesn't approve of his low aspirations. Maurice is despondent and with Edward Everett Horton in tow, tours all the low dives of the Montmarte and gets beautifully drunk. He engages in a free for all, and loses his guide job.

However, Edward Everett Horton who has had a grand time, aids Maurice in securing a better job and winning the hand of his fair heroine played by Ann Dvorak.

Norman, Taurog, who directed Chevalier in "A Bed-time Story"

(Continued on page 9)

"FUGITIVE LOVERS"

Robert Montgomery and Madge Evans in "Fugitive Lovers" shown at the Regal.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishak 14 1999
Muslim: Muharram 13 1353
Parsi: Avan 24 1303
Sunrise: 6h 12m
Sunset: 7h 0m
High Water: 11-14 23-04
Low Water: 4-42 17-09

Opening of the All India Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram Hall by Mr. Jamshed N R Mehta, 4-30 p.m

S. S. Narkunda with English mails sails at 1 p.m

MONDAY, April 30

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, H. E. the Governor attending 11-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

The Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay, 8th annual meeting of the General Committee, H. E. the Governor presiding, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Results of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Building, 3-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 2

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m

THURSDAY, May 3

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Prize distribution of Fort and Proprietory High School, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. Sjt K. M. Zaveri presiding.

MALABAR AND INDIA

There will be a public lecture in English, followed by questions and answers on "The Role of Malabar in India's Regeneration" by H. H. Swami Dharma Theertha, disciple of H. H. Sree Narayana Gurudev of Malabar at 6 p.m to-day (Saturday) in the Theosophical Society Hall, French Bridge, Dr. P. Natarajan will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"I loved a Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Fugitive Lover" .Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"This is the Life". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday, and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Christopher Strong". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Central Airport". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m

Sunday morning show 10 a.m.

PATHE—"The Way to Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Nana". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST-END—"Seeta". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Turki-Sher". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha" Time as usual.

PALACE—"Peg O' My Heart." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Big Cage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"What! No Beer? Daily

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Dr. P. C. Patel of Adyar, will lecture in English on the premises of the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m on "A Page in One's Life."

THE CAPITOL Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Book Now.

The most talked-about actress in America

KATHARINE HEPBURN

The new flashing personality who set the world agog in "A Bill of Divorcement" leaps to new triumph in the drama of the girl who tried to fight Desire with SPEED!

The personal story of a million daughters

"CHRISTOPHER STRONG"

With COLIN CLIVE BILLIE BURKE RALPH FORBES HELEN CHANDLER

Screen play by Zoe Akins . . . From the novel by Gilbert Frankau

THE REGAL The Theatre Magnificent (Air-conditioned)

TO-NIGHT At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Book Now.

YOUTH MATCHES ITS FAITH & COURAGE AGAINST RELENTING FORCES ..... AND WINS

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

Fugitive LOVERS

with MADGE EVANS TED HEALY NAT PENDLETON

Directed by Richard Boleslavsky

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 11-30 a.m. Selection of Indian Music. 12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music. 1-30 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.

4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. Anandrao—Stories in Hindi. 5-0 p.m. A Relay from the Regal Cinema. 6-0 p.m. European Children's Hour. Auntie Isabel will entertain. 7-0 p.m. European Programme. Latest selected Dance Numbers 8-30 p.m. Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. Readings from Modern Poets. 9-0 p.m. Weather Reports and News Bulletin, (In English). News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Light Music Jaddanbai of Calcutta. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7.15 p.m. Time Signals from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

7-30 p.m Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada Tooting

8 p.m. The Vario Trio.

8-15 p.m The Cup Final: Interval summary, followed by a running commentary on the second half of the Association Football Cup Final.

9-05 p.m Introduction to "Seven Days' Sunshine."

9-10 p.m. Seven Days' Sunshine, a musical cruise.

9-45 p.m. B B C. Dance Orchestra.

10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.

10-45 p.m. 'Memories', Gramophone records.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

Mrs. Bhagirathibai died of consumption at Choul (Revdanan) on Thursday the 12th April 1934 at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) She was the wife of Sudam Balaji, a wealthy man of Kitte Bhandari Samaj. May her soul rest in peace.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Tango Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th instant, and is due to arrive here on Saturday the 28th at midnight.

Steamer Clan MacTaggart arrived at the Suez on Monday April 23.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA-ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS

Under the auspices of the above institution Maulana Syed Mahomed, will deliver a lecture on "Advice to Youth' on Sunday the 29th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the Library Hall, Pala Gali, Samuel Street.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION

The Bharat Sewak Natyamandal of Thana will stage to-day (Saturday) at 10 p.m. in Sant Tukaram Theatre, the Historical play 'Raktarangan' in aid of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Kalyan Branch.

BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

The ninth annual general meeting of the Bombay Currency Office Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. sharp in the Currency Office premises.

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA

The annual and monthly Thirumakshathiram festival of "Sri Mathurakavipal and Sri Nammalwar" will be celebrated between 8 and 10 p.m to-day (Saturday) and Monday next respectively, at No. 11, Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway, King's Circle.

B. M. UNION'S TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. BHAJEKAR

A special general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held at the Union Hall on Tuesday evening to express the Union's deep sense of sorrow at the death of Rao Bahadur Dr. Vinayak N. Bhajekar. Dr. A. S. Erulkar, the President of the Union in the chair. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) "That this special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union puts on record their deep sense of sorrow at the great loss caused by the very sad and untimely death of Rao Bahadur Dr. Vinayak N. Bhajekar, Lt.-Col., M.B.E., F.R.C.S., E., D.P.H., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S. (Bom), one of our Past Presidents, and one of the most enthusiastic workers in the cause of our Union, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Medical Profession in General, and this meeting further puts on record their high sense of appreciation of the very valuable services rendered to the public and the profession by the deceased during his life time.'

(2) "That the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to send copies of this resolution to the relatives of the late Dr. V. N. Bhajekar and to the Press."

MR. SARDESAI BAILED OUT

Hearing Of Case Postponed To May 10

While the volunteers in the alleged labour riot on Wednesday were refused bail, the leader Srinivas Ganesh Sardesai was granted enlargement on bail by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Magistrate, Dadar, on Friday evening.

Mr. Sardesai with the volunteers, it was stated, were arrested and put up before the Magistrate as sequel to flinging brickbats, while Mr. Sardesai, it is alleged, led the procession ahead in defiance of police order. The volunteers who were members of a strikers' group of 200 men are reported to have assaulted two unarmed police who in their attempts to ward off the shower of stones concealed themselves in a Muslim's timber depot, while the volunteers raided a grocer's shop in the vicinity.

Further hearing in the cases has been postponed to May 10.

New Delhi:—After about 20 years' service Miss L. Gmeiner, Principal of the Indraprastha Girls' High School, left for Bombay "en route" to Australia.—A. P.

CHOLERA PERSISTS IN PRESIDENCY

192 Attacks And 90 Deaths Reported In Past Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending April 21:—

PLAGUE.

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 105 attacks and 82 deaths from plague against 207-147 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 32 attacks and 29 deaths against 59-51; Satara 17-13 against 42-29; Belgaum 17-12 against 20-12; Sholapur 12-8 against 15-9; Kaira 9-4 against 12-10; Ratnagiri 5-7 against 26-14; Bijapur 4-6 against 7-9; Kanara 4-1 against 3-3; Poona 3-1 against 10-7 and Bombay city 2-1 against 2-2.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 192 attacks and 90 deaths against 198 attacks and 104 deaths in the previous week. Poona district reported 107 attacks and 39 deaths against 150-71 in the previous week; Nasik 59-37 against 21-14; Ahmednagar 24-12 against 22-15 and Bombay City 2-2 against nil.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik district 267 attacks and 38 deaths; Satara 74-13; Ahmednagar 72-15; Ratnagiri 67-17; Poona 63-11; Ahmedabad 63-11; Kolaba 65-1; Thana 37-6; Dharwar 24-5; Kanara 23-0; East Khandesh 20-2; Surat 22-7; Panch Mahals 16-4; Bijapur 11-2; Belgaum 10-5; Sholapur 17-4, West Khandesh 3-6; Nawabshah 16-2; Larkana 34-3; Karachi 5-1; Thar Parkar 3-2; Sukkur 1-0 and Bombay city 7-5. Total 920 attacks and 160 deaths against 1,245-169 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Fifty attacks and 36 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 85 attacks and 42 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 20 attacks and 15 deaths during the week against 41 attacks and 20 deaths in the previous week; Viramgam reported 2 attacks only; rest of Ahmedabad district 4-3; Godhra 1-0; Broach town 1-1; Poona city 6-3; Ahmednagar district 1-0; Satara town 1-1; Karachi city 2-1; Shikarpur 5-6; Larkana town 2-2 and Bombay city 5-4.

INFLUENZA.

One attack from influenza was reported from Bombay city during the week; Surat town reported one attack and one death Belgaum district 8-1, West Khandesh district 6-6 and East Khandesh district 5-1.

Stalin As Best Seller

Just ten years ago Stalin was delivering at Sverdlov University in Moscow a course of lectures on Lenin and Leninism. These lectures became a book, and this book has become one whose sales figure must make any capitalist writer on politics look bright green.

It is well-known in this country under the title of "Problems of Leninism," published by Allen and Unwin. And it is also known to readers in over twenty European languages and in Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian, Korean, Arabic.

Within the Soviet Union, besides the original Russian, it has been published in Ukranian, Georgian, Uzbek, Armenian, Yiddish, Finnish, Tadjik and Greek.

The total copies printed in all languages is 7,453,000. And to celebrate its tenth anniversary a tenth edition is being prepared of one million copies in Russian and 500,000 copies in twenty other languages.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

Interesting And Varied Display In A Twice Blessed Cause

The All-India Khadi Exhibition which will be held at the Vanita Vishram from April 28 to May 13 under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League and the All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay, promises to be a huge success. Not only is the entrance fee (two annas) quite low in comparison with the good things in store for the visitor, but the cause espoused could hardly be a better one. The Committee has decided to send the net proceeds of the Exhibition to the Bihar Relief Fund and this fact, coupled with the opportunity afforded to witness at one place all varieties of khaddar from all khadi centres in India should attract a large number of visitors.

One going round the Exhibition grounds is struck by the fine thoroughness of arrangements and by the large number of stalls erected for the different Khadi Bhandars. Among those represented are, to mention a few, the All-India Spinners' Association of Madhubani and Masalipatam, the Khadi Karayalaya of Jaipur and the local Gujarati Street Mandal.

On The Grounds

Among the many sights that will greet the visitor on entering and the most to hold his attention will perhaps be the devastated Bihar village which has been constructed with a view to give the visitor some idea of the terrible havoc caused by the recent earthquake. Then there is the Gandhi hut which portrays healthy, peaceful country life in direct contrast to the unhealthy and discontented life one leads in town. Yarn spun by several Indian leaders will also be on view. That clothing requirements of a maternity home can all be made from pure khaddar will be demonstrated by the exclusive use of khaddar in the two maternity homes. An old blind woman spinning with skill and speed with open one's eyes to the fact that "charka" can be worked ever by one on whom Nature has been harsh.

Almost A Miracle

A web of Dacca Muslim, 45 broad and unbleached, which will be made to pass through a ring, will evoke special interest. So also will the 7-yard long shawl, 45 to 60 tolas in weight, which will be made to pass through an ordinary finger ring in lengthwise folds. When, after seeing all these interesting things, the visitors feels an urge to eat and drink, he will like to enter the Khadi Restaurant where sumptuous dishes and delicious drinks await him. The clothes on the persons of the waiters in the restaurant will be of pure khaddar and Indian sugar and saffron will be used.

On the whole when the visitor leaves the Exhibition he will have the satisfaction not only of having spent an ejoyable evening but of having helped in a noble cause.

The Exhibition will remain open from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on other days. It will be opened to-day by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor of Karachi at 4-30 p.m.

New Orders For Old!

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has rescinded the two orders issued under Section 144 Cr. P. C. on Wednesday restricting meetings and processions to certain localities, and in their stead, has issued two fresh orders under the same section, on Thursday.

According to the new orders, among other things, meetings could be held at Chowpatty and Gowalia Tank Maidan, which places were not included in the old orders.

WHAT YOU WILL SEE AT ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

VANITA VISHRAM HALL—Sandhurst Road.

Beautiful Khadi from all parts of the country,

You cannot resist the temptation to buy.

Wonderful Specimens of Khadi

Indicative of the Glories of India's Textile

Amazing demonstration of the craftsmen of Andhra Spinners.

Charming Scenes of cottage life from rural Bihar.

Heart-rending Illustration of devastation wrought by Earthquake and Alluring Swadeshi Restaurant.

Don't fail to visit the Exhibition.

Open Daily 28th April to 13th May.

On Saturdays and Sundays from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m. and other days from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.

All-India Khadi Exhibition Will Be Opened To-day

Mayor Of Karachi Will Perform Ceremony At Vanita Vishram Hall

The Hon. Secretary of the All-India Khadi Exhibition, Bombay, writes:—

The All-India Khadi Exhibition will be opened at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, today (Saturday), by Mr. Jamshed N.R. Mehta, Mayor of Karachi.

The Exhibition will remain open till May 13.

On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, it will be open from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. and on week-days from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

EXHIBITS GALLERY.

Numerous attractive and artistic specimens and samples of best Khadi secured from all Khadi-Producing and Sale Centres of India.

SALE STALLS.

The following varieties of Khadi will appeal to you to buy them at once:—Fine Kokti of Bihar, dyed and printed pieces, prepared by the Masulipattam Kalashala, Fine Andhra Khadi, cheapest qualities of Maharashtra, durable Khadi pieces from Punjab, beautifully printed and embroidered fancy varieties of Khadi from Bombay, durable shirting and coating cloth from Tirupur, the Manchester of India, in respect of Khadi, Artistically embroidered costly shawls and woollen materials of best hand-craftsmanship of Kashmir peasants.

DEMONSTRATION SECTION.

A blind, old woman spinner spinning 80 to 120 counts of yarn.

A peasant spinner from devastated Bihar.

Fine spinners from Andhra.

Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers' Charkha, manufactured for the competitive prize of Rs. 1,00,000, offered by the All-India Spinners' Association.

A scene of a devastated Bihar village with a full display of detail, statements of the loss occurred and the account of the relief work done in the distressed area.

Gandhi Hut.

A piece of ancient world-renowned Dacca Muslin, so fine in texture that it can pass through a finger ring.

Printed pieces from Musalipattam.

Samples of yarn spun by Gandhiji, Rajendra Babu, etc.

LADIES' SECTION.

GALLERY OF THE FAIR-SEX.

An ideal Khadi Home of a middle-class family.

An old type Indian Drawing-room.

An upto date, Western fashioned Drawing-room.

A bed-room equipped with Khadi.

An ideal Maternity Home showing the use of Khaddar therein.

An old-typed Maternity Home.

Artistic embroidered pieces of Khadi for ladies.

Special artistic dresses received from high-class families.

Hand spinning contest for girls and women.

Khadi has made gigantic strides during the last 14 years and the Khadi-loving public will not miss this opportunity of witnessing the wonderful progress achieved in Khadi manufactures.

A FRIEND IN NEED

What Spinning Wheel Has Done To People In Distress In Bihar

On the occasion of the All-India Khadi Exhibition to be opened to-day Saturday, Babu Rajendra Prasad has forwarded the following to the organisers of the Exhibition:—

In the areas worst affected by the earthquake we find that the production of yarn has automatically gone up. The All-India Spinners' Association Centres are unable to take all the yarn that is now brought for sale. The reason is that many who had given up spinning for some reason or other find the spinning wheel a great help in this time of dire distress.

In the tour which Mahatma Gandhi had in the affected parts we came across the people belonging to the so-called middle classes pressing us to open centres for purchase of yarn and thus carry Relief to them. It is thus clear that the spinning wheel is a friend in need, and its utility was never brought home to me more than when I found a demand for it which was created by an unprecedented calamity.

There is no wonder that to millions who are perpetually in a state of semi-starvation and unemployment it offers a most useful employment and source of livelihood, slender and poor though it is. As a supplementary cottage industry there is nothing to beat it, and one had to see how it works to realise how valuable it is. Let therefore, all encourage it not only by buying its product, but also by plying it as an example to others.

Grand Gala Re-opening

3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m. SUNDAY MORNING 10 a. m.

FORGET YOUR CONSCIENCE! Let Maurice guide you...a singing, laughing love adventure through the Streets of Paris!

Maurice CHEVALIER

in "THE WAY TO LOVE"

A Paramount Picture with

ANN DVORAK

EDWARD EVERETT HORTON

Directed by Norman Taurog

PATHE

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED & REPAINTED.

Entirely New Scheme of Colours

THE FINEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22837. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1088

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1934

SANATANISTS' MADNESS

The extreme Sanatanists, who have already brought disgrace upon themselves by their opposition to the anti-untouchability propaganda have gone beyond the limits of endurance by their vulgar and violent demonstrations against Mahatma Gandhi's tour in Bihar. They must have been inordinately aggressive to have induced a saint like Gandhiji to remark that his "Sanatanist friends have given up all sense of self-restraint whether in language or in action." It appears from his own statement, which may be assumed to be proof against exaggeration, that at Jashidi "lathis rained upon the hoof of his car," that one lathi or stone was aimed at the pane at the back of the car and that he himself would have been seriously injured as a result if he had not been seated in a corner in the car. We do not know if the Sanatanists concerned have the sense enough to realise the consequences of their insensate tactics.

Disgraceful Tactics

If the Sanatanists believe that they can frighten Gandhiji into withdrawing his campaign by their display of force, they can only be pitied for their idiotic belief. Their excesses only show that they have themselves lost faith in their own capacity to convince the public through argument. As for Gandhiji, none is more open to conviction by argument but his conviction is more adamant against force than are the Himalayas. The Sanatanists only disgrace themselves and the cause which they profess to represent by the dastardly methods which they recommend or tolerate. In their own interests the Sanatanists of Bihar should immediately and unreservedly apologize to Gandhiji even as he has done for the lapses of some well-meaning but over-zealous reformer volunteers in trying to defend him against aggressive Sanatanist demonstrators.

Reformers' Duty

One reason why Sanatanists in many places have recently begun to resort to violence is that they believe—not without reason—that if only they somehow create disorder in connection with the anti-untouchability propaganda, Government will put all sorts of restrictions on that propaganda in the name of law and order, whichever party be at fault. That Government should have such a reputation among the Sanatanists should give them something about which to think seriously Another kindred reason for the Sanatanists' aggressiveness is their belief that Government would continue to oppose the anti-untouchability Bills that are before the Legislative Assembly. Now, Government are likely to oppose the Bills in any case and for reasons which it is unnecessary to discuss here. But they in combination with the Sanatansits can effectually defeat the Bills only if the reformers are lukewarm in their agitation. On the contrary, if the latter are earnest enough, the success of the measures is only a question of time. It is, therefore the duty of the reformers to take up the Sanatanists' challenge, though of course they must shun the vulgar and violent methods followed by them. Religion, as Gandhiji has truly observed, has nowhere been promoted by violence.

Boring From Within?

The "Inter-Imperial controversy" foreshadowed between Great Britain and the Union of South Africa will be awaited with more than keen interest by all those who are interested in the Empire whether through pride or through prejudice. General Hertzog desires to be the protector of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland on the ground that Great Britain has failed to develop the Protectorates which are left in a backward state. General Hertzog's sympathy for these protectorates is remarkable. What is more remarkable is the phenomenon of another Government presuming to condemn Britain's "trusteeship" of the backward and even insisting that Britain—an acknowledged expert for centuries—should actually hand over her duties to be better performed by South Africa. But uncomfortable though the demand may be, it constitutes for Great Britain a creditable commentary on the "mother country's" influence and training. South Africa has learnt her lesson from Great Britain only too well.

But, of course, Great Britain cannot give up her "historic role," however much South Africa may claim to fill it more effectively. As the "Manchester Guardian" says, there can be no question of entertaining the request, unless the Union adopts a more Liberal Native Policy. The poor Native! His one right is to form the 'bone' of contention and one privilege to serve as the basis of altruistic plausibility.

The Natives, we are informed, however, are strongly opposed to the transfer. Perhaps, they are justified. But their opposition derives significance only from the further information that "opposition is likely to be offered in certain quarters in Britain." It is clear that the result of the 'controversy' will depend, without much reference to "Native interests" on the comparative strengths of the claimants. But the conflict is also interesting because, in another aspect, it means that a member of the Commonwealth has decided to ask for a share in British "Imperialism." It seems that General Hertzog's change-over from a Republican to, shall we say, a Dominion Status-wallah was not without good reasons. Has the gallant General started "boring from within?"

PROTECTING THE MONEY-LENDER

Democratic Swaraj Party Scheme

(BY A MARXIST.)

The future of India, economically as well as politically, depends upon the solution of the agrarian problem. This perspective rises obviously from the undisputable facts that the vast bulk of the Indian population is engaged in the cultivation of the soil, that agriculture is the basic industry of the country and that land is the main means of production. This being the case, the worth of any proposed reform, be it as contained in the White Paper or any other alternative scheme, more liberal or conservative, is to be judged by its treatment of the basic problem facing India. The nature of any nationalistic political party—the merit of its programme—is also to be tested by that standard—in the light of its approach to the key to the future progress and prosperity of the country.

From the point of view of not only the bulk of the population but also of the wider interests of the nation as a whole, the White Paper scheme is utterly worthless, precisely because the reforms proposed in it do not touch the problem which lie at the root of all evils from which the Indian people are suffering. It is utterly worthless because it does not touch the problem on the solution of which the future progress and prosperity of the country depend. On the other hand, all opposition and criticism of the proposed reforms are mere pettifogging because they are not concerned or are blind to the basic inadequacy of the scheme.

Instrument Of Reaction

One might argue that a constitutional document cannot deal with economic details. In the first place, this would be argument betraying absolute ignorance on the part of the learned constitution-mongers, of what is a constitution. Secondly, the argument would be untenable in point of facts. While the basic economic problem is left untouched, the projected Reforms Act is primarily concerned with economic matters—the guarantee and safeguards for the exploitation of India by British capital. Moreover, the Federal Constitution and the Second Chamber in the Provinces are meant to be weapons directed against the forces that are objectively crystallizing to solve the agrarian problem, sooner or later. The Federal Constitution as well as the Second Chamber in the Provinces will increase the power of the federal aristocracy and other land-owning classes; whereas a solution of the agrarian problem must necessarily eliminate, at least seriously weaken, these parasites on national economy. Any constitution, being a political instrument, has essentially profound economic implication. It simply legalizes a certain set of economic relations. The object of a new constitution is to create a new organ of political power which would clear away a decayed system of economy, and help the growth of a new, in its place. The English Reforms Acts gradually took political power away from the landed aristocracy so that capitalist production could be freed of the last remnants of the limitations of the feudal eco-

(Continued on Page 8.)

WANTED: A NEW ORDINANCE

(A man who could not only talk, but tealk fluently, is reported to have found himself unable to utter a syllable since he married).

Now I would fain rack my brain
to know how it came about;
How the fellow turned so mellow
And got an utter rout.
He who could speak with tongue in cheek,
And to one and all;
And make himself heard by man and bird.
By the great and by the small;
Who said "Fudge" to man and judge,
And universally made himself heard—
When he saw his wife, he couldn't for his life
Utter a single word!
He won the bride but lost his pride:
The pride of talking great;
And till he croak, the poor bloke
Will e'er regret his fate.
So our advice to boy's to forsake the joys
Of married life are sung—
For there can't be joy if you can't employ
The organ called the tongue!
Or let them see they pass a decree
That if in married life
The husband's tongue's found to be clung,
The fellow may leave his wife!

—"CHRONICLER."

WHITHER INDIA? : : : A Great Change Impending Everywhere

(By Dr. Bhagvan Das)

XII.

A great change, more or less like that which has come upon Russia with vast travail, is undoubtedly impending, nay, imminent, for the rest of the human world, a change, not so much in the political forms of government necessarily and inevitably, as in the economic spirit of the ways of living and earning livelihood, of producing and consuming, of buying and selling; a change from competitive, haphazard, thoughtless, sanity-less, wasteful production, often of utterly useless, artificial, even harmful, falsely advertised objects, fluctuating, doubtful deceitful "profits" to planned, co-operative, thoughtful, sane production of necessaries and really useful comforts, for perfectly certain 'use' and 'consumption'; a change from frenzied gambling and speculation and frantic endeavour to get rich-quick and live by the wits and flaunt high life to steady well-divided appropriate work and leisure and culture for all who may be willing to share the social labour; a change, from extremes of wealth and poverty to wide-spread general welfare. The conscience, or to use the word more in vogue now, the sub-consciousness, of capitalist—militarist—imperialism itself is deeply uneasy at its core, and sees that great change marching forward with irresistible force; and is therefore trying to prevent its advance with desperate cries and frantic armings and measures and devices of various kinds.

HAILEY'S COMMUNISM

This may be illustrated by a fact which, apparently casual, has deep significance.

It is well-known that Sir Malcolm Hailey, the present Governor of the U.P., is an exceptionally able member of the Bureaucracy. His public speeches are interesting, marked by wide, sometimes even deep, views, and indicate, not limitation to the routine of day-to-day administration, but, together with much literary skill, they show wide-awake observation and comprehension of the trends of world-opinion and world-movements. In the course of a speech at Chandausi, on 26th January 1934, he said:—

"The world's economic crash is producing a change in ideas and aspects of thought throughout the world which will perhaps rank as infinitely the greatest revolution of ideas that history had known. It may well be that fifty years hence the residents of the world will find that there is not a single one of our institutions and hardly a single one of the principles which now regulate our religion, our politics, our economics, or our social life, which has not undergone the most radical alteration. I hope that our great-grand-children will still be able to look back upon us with some vestige of respect; but it is in any case 'certain' that they will view our present civilisation with 'amazement.'"

One gets the impression that, if he had not committed himself to the I.C.S. and his official position, and so become helplessly compelled to turn diligently wheel of the machine which has been trying to crush the Congress and send—to mention only the living—our Mahatmajis and Sarojini Oevis, Malaviyajis and Abdul Ghaffar Khans, Rajendra Prasads and Dr. Ansaris, Mira Bens and Mrs. Cousins, Rajagopalacharis, and Greenlesses, Sirdar Patels and Bhulabhai Desais, Aneys and Kichlews, Kitayatullas and Ahmed Saeeds Indira Ranan Shastris and Naradeva Shastris, Dr. Bidhan Roys and Shardul Singhs, Abdul Kalam Azads and Seth Govinda Dases, Konda Venkatappaias and Pattabhi Sitaramayyas Narimans and Mani Bens, Jamnalal Bajajs and Shivaprasad Guptas, and Jawaharlals and Subhas Boses, periodically into jail, and break the health and now and then wholly ruin the lives of so many patriots, young and old, then Sir M. Hailey would have recognised that, rank for rank and grade for grade, such patriots are, in comparison with the officials, from lowest to highest, better persons ethically, by their self-denial, and are at least 'equal' intellectually and socially—for among them are saintly ascetics, Mahatmas and shastris, orators and poets, persons at the tops of their profeessions of law or medicine or journalism, great zamindars and small tenants, millowners and shopkeepers, millionaires and labourers, representatives of all religions; and he would have endeavoured to arrange, real, genuine, sincere, heart-to-heart and head-to-head conferences and consultations, between them and representatives of all other Indian and all British parties, to seek and find the best way to make both countries happier.

For what do the words of Sir M. Hailey, quoted above, signify? Is he not talking Communism? Is he not prophesying it as certain? What else can he mean? Fascism, the step-brother of Communism? But that does not involve "the greatest revolution of ideas" or "radical alteration" of "our principles" of "religion, politics, economics," does it? And if he visualises with 'certainty' our great grand children as viewing "our present civilisation with amazement," then is he not clear-

(Continued on page 14).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DISQUIETING PORTENTS.

The Disarmament campaign is again going to end in one of its usual fiascos. And as if that were not enough to make one shudder to imagine the possible consequences, there are, further, reports of actual armament building. Japan has made up her mind to increase her air force practically hundred per cent. The American President is going to ask for 1,500 million dollars for Naval construction whenever the Congress "thinks fit." More significant is the passage of 111 vessels of the U. S. Navy through the Panama Canal in 47 hours. It has been described as "the most gigantic naval manoeuvre of its kind in history." It is. But it has got another, and a more gigantic importance. The Panama Canal having joined her Atlantic and Pacific sea boards, has actually doubled the naval strength of the United States. And, in the event of war, in the Far East, for instance, the United States will be able to add to her Pacific Fleet at least 100 naval vessels within 48 hours. What does all this portend?

NEEDLESS NERVOUSNESS.

Why are British industrialists so needlessly nervous and jumpy? The Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement has so alarmed them that they have become victims of commercial hallucinations. And Mr. Butler had to assure them in the House of Commons that the Agreement did not in any way prejudice Ottawa and Imperial Preference. This assurance was, of course, altogether superfluous. Anyone who knows anything about the India of to-day knows that there cannot be any question of any agreement with any foreign country injuring British —asd "Commonwealth interests. The whole of this country's fiscal financial and commercial policy, Ottawa, the Mody-Lees Pact all go to prove that so far as India is concerned the fixed and unalterable order of precedence is the Empire, India and the rest of the World.

THOMPSON'S CONFESSIONS.

We sympathise with Sir John Thompson in his plaintive complaint against Mr. Winston Churchill's activities. His grievance is fundamentally genuine. But he is wrong in asserting that Mr. Churchill was "playing the Nationalist's game by encouraging them to hope that by demanding more they would get more." Mr. Churchill is certainly playing the Nationalist's game, but by helping, through his outspoken brazenly Imperialist criticisms, India to see behind the mask worn by the supporters of the White Paper. He compels them to confess in self-defence, a few truths regarding the White Paper. For instance, he has compelled Sir John Thompson to raise an alarm about "the Nationalist's game" and "astute Indian politicians," to confess, by implication, that is to say, that the White Paper has been designed, not in response to Indian Nationalist demands, but in antagonism to them. Astute Indian politicians do not build much on the prospect of a Socialist Government. But Indian politicians—astute and otherwise—do note that Sir John Thompson, the protagonist of the White Paper, protests too much.

THE STRIKE SPREADS.

The strike in the City is steadily spreading despite all early propagandist reports to the contrary. While, on the whole, the strikers have maintained a peaceful attitude, a few are reported to have committed some breaches of the peace. It is necessary, however, for all strikers to discipline themselves to maintain perfect non-violence even under the gravest provocation. Only then will they be able to enlist adequate public sympathy for their undeniably just grievances. The very fact that, as many as 75,000 workmen have already downed tools, shows how acute is the discontent among the textile workmen in general.

ATTEMPT A SETTLEMENT.

It is much to be regretted that neither the millowners, nor the Government seem to have at all realised the gravity of the situation. The former apparently believe that they could starve the strikers into submission. That is hardly an attitude that makes for real peace in the industry. The Government, to judge from an interview given to our representative by an important official, profess anxiety not to interfere at this early stage, but as a matter of fact, they have already interfered in a wrong way by promulgating Section 144, against Labour meetings and demonstrations and otherwise taking needless and drastic action against the strikers. It is idle to argue, as does the Official in question, that the strikers have not defined their demands. If the official truly gives expression to the mind of the Government, we can only say that no responsible Government could adopt a more inept and self-condemnatory attitude. We trust Lord Brabourne in his speech to the Millowners' Association, on Monday will show that he and his Government are taking practical and effective measures to secure a satisfactory settlement of the strike. We trust also the Citizens' Meeting which certain members of the Corporation like Mr. K. F. Nariman, are trying to convene, will impress upon the Government the need for immediate intervention in an attempt at an amicable settlement. If Government fail to do their duties, the City's representatives under the guidance of the Mayor, must do theirs, bring the two parties to the dispute together and help to settle it by negotiation.

Press Views

The New Programme

Regarding the suspension of Civil Disobedience, there is no reason why the Working Committee should not do it. After all, Civil Disobedience has stopped as a matter of fact and there is unanimity that it should be called off for the present. When the Working Committee has withdrawn Civil Disobedience, the next question is the revival of the Congress Committees. This can best be done by the old A. I. C. C. The contention that this body has ceased to be representative is quite sound. But, it is the only proper agency to take steps to instal its successor in a regular fashion. The third step is the evolution of a new programme. Only an open session of the Congress is entitled to do this. When Civil Disobedience is called off, the state of emergency ceases to exist and the old Congress resolutions including the boycott of Councils become effective. For the Working Committee or the A. I. C. C. to override them will militate against the revival of the Congress as a disciplined organisation.—"Indian Express."

"Bombay Expects Lrrd Brabourne To Give Lead."
—Headline to a General Strike item.

Sounds like "Bombay Expects Lord Brabourne to Do His Duty." Which it is. But what the duty is you will know only on Tuesday morning

* * * *

Whatever else they may or may not have to answer for, the Swarajists do deserve the pillory for mental cruelty—which is more refined and therefore more acute—to fellow-beings. Grave anxiety and suspense has been caused everywhere by the widespread and perfectly correct impression that they are narrow-minded, exclusive and unrepentant.

Although every body from a Liberal, through a communalist down to their own "Democratic" brother, is ready and willing to forgive them, their obstinacy doesn't show signs of softening down. What a pity.

* * * *

Why, even reasoned explanations do not evidently avail. Present M.L.A.'s have been kind and considerate enough actually to go out of their way and warn these thoughtless adventurers against the grave consequences of storming the stronghold without the experience and assistance of guides who know it inside out as it were.

It is, as we say, a thousand pities that they would neither apologise to, nor even accept the voluntary forgiveness re-inforced by an equally concr—sorry voluntary offer of help from the veterans. The best thing for these good and gallant Samaritans is to retire in disgust.

* * * *

By the way, it is quite premature yet to announce that Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has been graciously pleased to let bygones be bygones and again lend his name and prestige to the Congress.

According to a Delhi paper official circles are—er—urging him (Sir Malcolm Hailey protesting) to take the work of publicity in U. P. in his own hands.

If this is true, the hope of the Nation is now centred in Sir Malcolm Hailey.

* * * *

Bori Bunder's Simla correspondent bewails the fate of the Government Front Bench which is shortly to be deprived of no less than three experienced occupants whose successors will have "no previous experience of the Central Legislature."

Unfortunate, but not quite hopelessly tragic. He should agitate for the immediate dissolution of the Assembly and we promise him a similar Opposition Front Bench with "no experience of the Central Legislature."

* * * *

"All that glitters is not Gold."
—Bori Bunder.

Right. That which was exported out of India to Britain was a more precious metal in point of real value, when you come to think of it.

* * * *

A hitch has occurred in the transfer of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Calcutta to Dehra Dun in the U. P. Which Province is to foot the bill of maintaining the prisoner?

The teaser is not so teaserish as all that, really. Bengal arrested and removed him from the scene for two years. Other Provinces should now share the future expenses.

Jawaharlal is an all-India problem.

* * * *

Apropos of an ex-Minister of Germany hanging himself in the Nazi concentration camp, a Nazi newspaper remarks, "That was the way he chose. He did well." We entirely agree.

* * * *

"Cuts cannot be restored" is the Agent's reply to the deputation of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union. Evidently the cuts are going to be re-stored.

* * * *

CITY MILL STRIKE SPREADS

65,000 Workers Idle.

37 Mills Closed

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Order

Has Salutary Effect

Two Persons Arrested.
—Bori Bunder Minor.

The public are left, as the 'Times of India' 'ought' to say but won't, to draw their own conclusion as to whether this is an attack on the Chief Presidency Magistrate or not!

* * * *

"Roosevelt Defied."

And when he is not defied, he is deified

Amazing Official Complacency

Will Lord Brabourne Seize His Opportunity?

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

Official complacency is hard to beat. In the course of an interview with a representative of this paper an important Official of the Government of Bombay makes the amazing statement that the "Government had not got enough facts regarding the Textile Industry dispute" and goes on to say that the Government have set up a Labour Inquiry Committee whose report is expected to be out some time June and the "workers ought to have waited till the Report of the Committee was out before going on General Strike." The inquiry referred to is evidently the one proposed to be made by the Labour Office about which an announcement was made in the Legislative Council during the debate on Mr. Bakhale's motion. The statement of this important Official is a significant commentary on the work of the Labour Office.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT'S FAILURE.

The growing discontent in the industry has been a phenomenon for the past several months, one may say for well over a year. Sporadic strikes were demonstrable expressions of this phenomenon and the vigorous propaganda of the Girni Kamgar Union protesting against the millowners' offensive against the living standards of the workers was enough warning for those in authority to move in the right direction. The Labour Department's primary duty is to keep in live touch with the working class activities. If one is to accept the statement of the important official, then is it unreasonable to suggest that the Department has failed to do its job?

Apart from this, as early as January 28 when the All-India Textile Labour Conference met in Bombay the grievances of the textile workers were formulated in a series of demands and unless those demands were satisfactorily settled, the Conference decided to launch a General Strike in the industry as a measure of self-defence against the ever-increasing offensive against living standards of the workers. So far as Bombay is concerned the slogan of the General Strike was being repeated at every meeting of the workers during the past several months. In the face of these facts to say that the Government had not got enough facts, is to betray the indifference with which the Government are treating the growing expression of discontent.

IS IT FAIR?

To say, therefore, that the workers ought to have waited till the supposed inquiry report was out is to tell the workers to submit to the deliberate onslaughts on their wages without protest. One can appreciate this attitude if the Government had told the Millowners to stay their hands in the direction of wage-cuts and rationalisation till that report was out. It would only have been fair. But Government did not do anything of the sort. The resolutions of the All-India Textile Labour Conference might be a "set of foolish resolutions," but why did not the Government discredit them with its own "sound propositions?" The statement of this official that "the attitude of the Government towards the General Strike will be one of non-interference," will not be taken seriously by any one who has been witness to the happenings of the last three days.

GOVERNOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

I hope that statement of this Official is not an indication of the probable attitude that His Excellncy the Governor may take at the Millowners' Association on Monday. I repeat here is a unique opportunity for His Excellency and it is to be hoped that he will take advantage of it and give a bold lead in the direction of a speedy settlement of the dispute and save Bombay from industrial paralysis.

My statement on Thursday, about the Millowners' attempt to secure black-legs has been confirmed. On Friday a grave situation arose. In the morning an attempt on the part of the workers on strike to prevent black-legs from entering the Dig Vijay Mill on the Kalachowki Road resulted in the police opening fire. Two shots were fired and, fortunately, none was injured. The same thing was repeated in the evening when a party of strikers tried to attack "black legs" coming out of the Textile mills under police escort. There was a clash resulting in some stone-throwing and this led to a volley of revolver shots from the police, resulting in injuries to five. Three were admitted into the K.E.M. Hospital with bullet wounds and one of them is lying in a precarious condition. The news of this incident spread like wild fire in the mill area. Just as this incident was taking place at the Kapidas Maidan on the Parbadevi Road near Nagu Sayaji Wadi, a huge public meeting was in progress at the Kamgar Maidan. The leaders of the Strike Committee, anxious to avoid any ugly developments, immediately dissolved the meeting before excitement could reach serious proportions.

MILLOWNERS' ATTITUDE

While thus the situation develops in the mill area news comes from the Millowners' quarters about their possible attitude. The report in a local paper that they were amazed at the declaration of the strike is all bunkum. I understand that they are already decided on their plans of action. They are contemplating the declaration of a General Lock-out. But my inquiries in the business and commercial circles show that the contemplated move for a General Llock-out can only be a threat. It is pointed out that Millowners cannot afford to keep the mills closed for any considerable length of time. I am told that the local production is hardly enough to meet the market demands for the year. The Japanese imports under the quota agreement have almost reached the limit. If local production is stopped, the way will be clear for Lancashire imports. In the face of these glaring facts, the lock-out threat can only be a stunt, a final attempt to wean the workers back to work on conditions which precipitated the crisis.

MOVE FOR SETTLEMENT

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday Mr. S. C. Joshi had tabled a motion for the "adjournment of the House to consider a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the General Strike in the Textile Industry." The motion could not be considered as the Corporation adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Mulla and Sir Sankaran Nair. He has, however, notified his intention to bring forward the motion at the next meeting of the Corporation. In the meantime, a requisition has been sent to the Mayor to convene a meeting of leading citizens to consider the situation arising out of the strike and I am told that a move is set afoot to the effect that the Mayor's meeting should take in hand immediate organisation of relief to the women and children of the strikers.

My inquiries in the Congress Socialist circles as regards their activities in regard to the strike go to show that some of the members are already participating in it along with the Strike Committee, while others are keeping active contact with the day to-day developments. The Group has already passed a resolution declaring its solidarity with the workers in their struggle and supporting the General Strike. The Bombay Section of the group is organising public sympathy and support to the workers in their struggle. A public meeting has been arranged to be held on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock on the Chowpatty Sands in this connection.

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"Central Airport," starring Richard Barthelmess shown at the Carlton.

SEARCH FOR EX-PRESIDENT MACHADO

American Police Thwarted In Their Efforts To Arrest Fugitive

NEW YORK, April 26.

Hundreds of police from the five eastern States have joined in the search for Machado, the former Cuban President, who is wanted on an extradition charge.

Machado who fled during the revolution last August left his New York residence in a taxi six hours before Marshal Mulligan accompanied by deputies and detectives, arrived in the "utmost secrecy" to execute the warrant.

Mulligan was surprised to find a bevy of press photographers awaiting the arrest of Machado. Finding his plans for secrecy thwarted, Mulligan approached the house to serve the warrant only to learn that Machado had left for the country and would return on Sunday.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO JAPAN

Sir Ronald Lindsay Communicates Text To U. S. Official

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador discussed the Japanese situation with Mr. Phillips, Under-Secretary of State for half an hour in the State Department last evening and, it is understood communicated to Mr. Phillips the authentic text of Britain's note to Japan, and explained Britain's position.

It is learned from authoritative sources that the United States has not taken any definite diplomatic action in the matter, nor sent any official communication to Japan or other signatories to the Nine Power Treaty. There is no indication that any immediate action is contemplated.—Reuter.

FRENCH DIPLOMATS KEEP SILENT

PARIS, April 27.

Official circles are extremely reserved in regard to the reported Japanese statements of policy vis-a-vis China. The exact extent of Japanese policy and aim are not clearly understood, and it is believed in the absence of authoritative indications France will hold her hand on the ground that Britain and the United States are more directly interested.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT REVIEWS JAPAN'S POLICY

WASHINGTON, April 26.

President Roosevelt reviewed Japan's policy with Senator Hull who was with the President for over an hour reporting the entire international situation, and the Japanese question particularly. Senator Hull declined to comment. Reuter.

"BURGE MURDER" ECHO

Khulna Student Arrested

KHULNA, April 27.

Probodh Chandra Chakravorty, a student of the Khulna Zilla School was arrested this morning in connection with the Burge Murder Conspiracy Case in Midnapore.

Probodh was formerly a student of the Garbetta High School in Midnapur.—United Press.

Mr. R. R. Chaudhri who, after completing his course in forestry has been posted in the Bombay Forest Service.

RAILWAYMEN DONATE Rs. 1200

We have received two cheques of Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 50 for the Three Papers Fund, being contributions from the staff of the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railways.

Including the above sums the Three Papers Fund has now reached the total of

Rs. 2,25,100

STERN WARNING TO CATHOLICS

No Opposition To Nazi Regime Will Be Tolerated

BERLIN, April 26.

A stern warning to Catholics that further opposition to the Nazi regime will not be tolerated has been issued by the State Police of Aachen.

Simultaneously Baldur von Schirach, the young leader of the Hitler Youth movement, declared that out of two million "formerly proud Catholic youth," only 400,000 remained. The rest have presumably been incorporated in the Hitler Youth movement.—Reuter.

U. S. FARMERS SUFFER HEAVY LOSS

Buffalo Gnats Destroy Cattle In Arkansas

LITTLE ROCKS, (Arkansas), April 26.

Black clouds of death-dealing buffalo, gnats are causing heavy loss among cattle. As the only effective protection is to place the livestock in barns surrounded by a smokescreen which prevents any farming operations, the farmers are suffering consideable loss.—Reuter.

FORMER TEACHER OF BARISAL ARRESTED

Wanted Under Bengal C. L. A. Act

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Following numerous house-searches early this morning in the Central and North Calcutta, the Special Branch of Police arrested Kalachand Chakravorty of Barisal who was wanted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Chakravorty, who was a teacher in Barisal school was absconding for a year and a reward for his apprehension was offered by the Government.—United Press.

PLAYING NATIONALISTS' GAME

Allegations Against Churchill

"ENCOURAGING SWARAJISTS TO ASK FOR MORE"

LONDON, April 26.

The assertion that Mr. Winston Churchill was playing the Nationalists game, encouraging them to hope that by demanding more they would get more, was made by Sir John Thompson in a speech at Epping at the first of a series of meetings arranged by the Union of Britain and India in Mr. Churchill's constituency.

Sir John said the Labour leaders were gloating over the breach in the Conservative Party over India, while astute Indian politicians were beginning to build on the prospect of a Socialist Government in England and prayed for the success of the Die-hards.

Sir John Thompson appealed for the removal of misconceptions obscuring the controversy and expressed the opinion that the British electorate would agree that the men in the best position to speak about the recent changes in India were those who were experienced in them.

He pointed out that the Governments in India to-day favoured the White Paper proposals, while of the members of those governments who had retired since 1921 and who have expressed their views, no fewer than twentyone were associated with the Union of Britain and India, compared with the two supporting the India Defence League.—Reuter.

RUBBER RESTRICTION IMMINENT

Strong Rumours Affect Exchange

LONDON, April 26.

Very strong rumours of the imminence of rubber restriction are prevailing at the Rubber Exchange. It is generally thought that a statement will be issued this week-end, well-informed circles believe on Saturday night, thus preventing any market obtaining an unfair advantage. Growing belief of the rumour coupled with better advices caused rubber to recover early losses due to profit-taking.

The Colonial Office interviewed by Reuter, yielded negative results. Nevertheless the rumour seems to hape more authority than previous ones.

It is believed that an announcement will be made simultaneously in London and Amsterdam by the Rubber Growers' Association and the Amsterdam Committee respectively.—Reuter's Special Service.

ENGLISH GOLF CUP SURPRISES

Amateur Champion Suffers Early Defeat

LONDON, April 26.

At Formby Michael Scott, the British Amateur Champion and Walker Cup Captain, was surprisingly beaten 3 and 2 in the fourth round of the English Golf Championship by the twenty-three year old K. Frazier.

The latter however lost in the fiftr round 3 and 1 to T. Thirsk of Bridlington.

The following are other notable fifth round results:—

The schoolboy champion P. Lucas (Sandy Lodge) beat Brigadier-General Critchley 5 and 4.

A Walton (Blackpool) beat S. Banks (Hallamshide) one up.—Reuter.

GERMAN SHIPPING INCURS HEAVY LOSS

BERLIN, April 26.

The Hamburg Amerika and Nord Deutsche Lloyd lines, Germany's two biggest shipping companies, concluded their 1933 business with losses of 2,300,000 marks each.

The actual loss totals 13,000,000 marks, but over 10,000,000 marks have been taken from the special reserves.—Reuter.

The traffic earnings of the Burma Railways during the week-ending April, 14, were Rs. 7,96,494, as compared with Rs. 6,86,738 during the corresponding week of the previous year.

Lansbury's Short-Cut To Socialist England

"Govt. Must Restore Confidence In The Power Of Democracy To Work"

Mr. George Lansbury writes as follows in the "Clarion."

It is quite certain that I shall say many things in these articles which may seem in contradiction to statements and opinions I have previously expressed. Very probably they will be really contradictory, and not only in appearance.

I am not in the least ashamed of that. Self-contradiction is the most natural and sensible thing in the world.

Only a very poor sort of mortal starts life with a single idea and never allows his intelligence to find others.

THE GHOST.

A man who has gone through life without changing, a perfectly consistent man, is not a man who is more honest than others. He is only a man who is more stupid and more incapable of learning.

I have never been able to understand a man who thinks that what he said ten years ago must necessarily be right. Even what I think to-day may quite likely be wrong: why should I attribute infallibility to myself some years ago?

I am very fond of saying "Don't go through life looking over your shoulder at the ghost of what you have been." We ought to speak what we think without regard to consistency or inconsistency.

It is my purpose, among other things, to put down in broad, general terms what a Labour Government would have to do if given a mandate at the next General Election.

I do not think anything I write will actually conflict with the Party policy as set out at our conferences. If it does, I am sorry. I think, however, that the Party will sooner or later come to agree with me.

WHAT LABOUR PARTY IS.

We shall, as a Government, have to remember what the Labour Party is. It is an avowed definite Socialist organisation, existing for the purpose of educating ourselves and our fellow-citizens on the economic solution of national and world problems.

The Government, therefore, will have to apply that solution. The Party must not mislead either itself or others as to its ultimate goal.

However long and tedious the road may be, we march breast forward to the Socialist State, and do so because we are convinced that civilisation such as it is cannot save itself by any other means.

The easier path of compromise might suit the worn—out and aged in mind and body, and may commend itself to the new Government. This would be disaster.

Those who remain young and loyal in thought and action can do no other than keep their hearts and minds fixed on the star of hope which is co-operation.

"Each for all and all for each" is our motto. When we say "all," we mean what the word implies. We must annihilate all distinctions.

AWAY WITH CLASS.

I do not mean by this that we want to introduce uniformity. We do not want to make every man and woman like his neighbour, wearing the same clothes, living in the same house and thinking the same thoughts.

What we want to abolish is not distinction, but 'class' distinction. We intend to put an end to a society where the possession of a particular accent, or a particular kind of fine clothes, enables a man to be accepted as superior to his fellows.

The most immediate piece of work the Government would have to do is to restore confidence in the power of democracy to work.

Throughout the world Parliaments, including the British Parliament, mother of these institutions, are badly discredited, and the ugly, brutal, soul-destroying force of dictatorship reigns supreme in many lands.

Mussolini, Hitler and Pilsudski have all been accepted. They were victorious because those who preceded them failed to deal effectively with the perils which beset society.

We may, as we do, most sincerely dislike Fascism; we may demonstrate its destruction of freedom and imposition of Capitalism in a new and more despotic form in the corporate State.

But, all the same, after our denunciations we must realise that for the time being all this is accepted. It is accepted because it is a doctrine of action, it is itself action, even though its action is of a sort that is hateful to many millions.

In Britain all the talk against Parliament is based on its inaction—its delays and its tedious and obstructive old customs.

NO DELUSIONS.

Their effect, of course, is made worse by the obstructive power of the House of Lords and the influence of the Civil Service in favour of inertia.

The Party will be under no delusions about any of these matters.

The next Government will make some quick changes. Parliament is some seven hundred years old and has lived through many changes in its constitution and proceedings.

Its rules and Standing Orders are not sacrosanct, neither are its methods of conducting business. When Speaker Brand, on his own initiative, stopped the interminable flood of talk on the Home Rule Bill, he in fact revolutionised House of Commons procedure.

His action was accepted, and, later on, great power was, and still is, vested in the Chair, to enable business to be done. Again, in this century it became necessary to introduce the guillotine, a device by which a controversial Bill is compulsorily disposed of in a fixed number of days.

Labour, when it comes to power, will have to modernise Parliamentary procedure, give more scope to members and shorten discussion.

Let everyone keep in mind the fact that no one in the Labour Party has advocated the abolition of Parliament.

So far from this, we have at all times had discussions largely on the initiative of Fred Jowett on how we could make it a more effective workshop.

There must always be full and free discussion. And when that discussion is over, "the work must be done." We may remind Liberals who cry aloud for Parliamentary freedom that most, if not all, restrictions on debates were brought in and carried by Liberal majorities.

As any professor will tell you, all our liberties are bounded by the liberties of each other. All who believe in democracy must also believe in majority rule. That is the essence of democracy.

HOUSE OF LORDS

I have no fear of the Royal Family. They have shown their willingness to accept the nation's will too often to allow of any doubt on that score.

Two Labour Governments have come and gone. What stigma of failure attaches to them is not due to the Crown, but to the wretched minority conditions under which they worked.

As for the House of Lords, there is a greater possibility here. Suggestions have been made that circumstances might make it necessary to deal with their lordships shortly and sharply.

There might be a financial conspiracy by the banks, for example, aided by connivance from certain Treasury officials, to break the Government by financial means.

This might show a need for drastic action to prevent the Upper House enforcing delay.

I do not know and cannot prophesy. It is, however, certain that, if the need for them is put clearly and definitely to the nation, it is not from the Crown that opposition will come.

SOCIALIST ENGLAND

The main point that must be pressed home is that there must be no ambiguity about our intentions and no hesitancy in our determination to use all constitutional means to attain our ends.

Fascists and Communists are united in saying that Parliament, which has completed many political revolutions, cannot accomplish a social and economic one. It is our proud privilege to prove they are wrong.

The present Government has shown us the way, and I shall, in future articles, show how we shall adapt their methods for our ends.

But first and last we must be sure what we desire to do and sure of our courage and grit to to carry it through.

The new England for which I am working will, of course, be a Socialist England. And this means that we shall only arrive there by a certain way.

Other quicker ways, such as alliances with the Liberals, or a snap election for "a doctor's mandate," such as Mr. MacDonald won, may appear to be more attractive, but they are not quicker in the end.

A Hyderabad message states. That Prince Azam Jah who has been apointed Commander-in-Chief of H.E.H. the Nizams forces takes charge of his office at the beginning of August on his return from Kashmir where he is at present holidaying.—A.P.

Readers' Views

KHADI AND SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Secretaries of the All-India Khadi Exhibition write:—

One of the most interseting sections in the report of Dr. Bowley and Mr. D. H. Robertson relates to the drawing up of a scheme for an economic census of India.

In the course of their examination of the Indian problem of unemployment, they observe that there is chronic unemployment due to the fact that agricultural operations extend only over a part of the year. Much thought and effort has been spent on devising suitable subsidiary occupations to fill the spare time of the agriculturists. The utility of such occupations is to be judged, according to these British economic experts not only from the contribution they make to the sum total of economic activity but also from the broader ground of their social value. Such occupations fall into two main classes: supplementary employment in local and seasonal factory and hand-work at home.

The scope for former type of employment is to a certain extent limited by the fact that such concerns often have to work in seasons when agriculturists are not wholly free from labour in their fields. The trouble with regard to hand-work at home as a spare time occupation in the opinion of Dr Bowley and Mr Robertson is, that the part worker is in competition with the whole time handicrafts man whose tools are at work all through the year. This may be an objection against hand spinning, which they admit leads itself more easily to part-time work in India, and they further recognise that the part-time worker has a real economic advantage inasmuch as the over head costs of his annual subsistence and his domestic works are being largely met out of the proceeds of his main occupation of agriculture, so that he can profitably take on work at rates which would be unremunerative to those who look to a single occupation for their whole means of substinence

Dr. Bowley and Mr. Robertson hence conclude very rightly that in these circumstances the prospects of a part-time worker like the hand spinner, keeping his ends up are brighter than they may appear at first sight. That is identically the conclusion to which Mahatma Gandhi came nearly fifteen years ago, namely, that hand spinning which may seem on a superficial view as uneconomic is, on an examination of the conditions of Indian rural economy found to afford one of the most potent economically sound means of relieving rural poverty and banishing seasonal unemployment in rural areas.

Textile Strike

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Repression or suppression or starvation is not the right remedy to end a strike. Consideration, conciliation, and recognition of human right for fair existence—they are the means for pacification and settlement. All acts of intimidation and violence should be shunned They say, and rightly too to an extent, that this is not the opportune moment for a General Strike. But, may we know, whether the mill agents are justified in doing only the labour and leaving out the tall poppies and the heavy leakages? Let the axe work from the top to the bottom; and not at the bottom alone. Let there be some intermediation from the Merchants' Chamber to end the trouble. Delay may worsen the situation.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Karnatak Children's Fund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done a great service by drawing pointed attention in your leading article of the 25th instant to the urgent need for organised relief to the peasants of North Kanara, who lost their lands and houses in the last C. D. movement, and not the least part of the work is the immediate care of the children of such peasants. But I deeply regret to note that the 26 Karnatak leaders, who issued their appeal nearly five months ago for the above Fund, did not or could not make adequate collections to provide for most of the helpless children of extremely indigent families. I requested them a couple of weeks back to accept readily the offer of the Hindus' Anantha Ashram of Nadiad to shelter any number of children. But the phantom of Provincial prestige does not seem to relase its stranglehold on the opponents of the Nadiad scheme, and as the monsoon will not wait till their discussions and deliberations are over, may I place before the leaders two other easier and more practicable measures?

(1) The immense influence they have secured by reason of their services and sacrifices in the nation's cause, they should bring to bear upon well-to-do families in the bigger towns of Karnatak like Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli and Bijapur to induce them to offer shelter to the poor children If each such family were to take in a child or two the problem will have been satisfactorily solved once for all.

(2) A second and still easier measure is to raise a temporary loan from the more affluent among the signatories to the Appeal (on condition that it will be repaid from future collections), and make immediate provision from that loan and the small collections made till now, for the children of those villages of Siddapur, which will be isolated by floods during the monsoons, and then extend the same relief to the children of other villages.

In conclusion, I have to request the Karnatak leaders to accept these measures or devise promptly still better ones, and avert the tragic situation which will otherwise naturally develope during the rains among the helpless children of many poor families on the verge of starvation in North Kanara.—Yours, etc.,

A. SYMPATHISER.

Siddapur, April 25.

Arithmetic At The Matriculation

To To Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly publish the following few lines dealing with the other side of the Arithmetic Paper at the Matriculation examination, in the columns of your esteemed paper.

"There has been a volley of protests raised against the artithmetic paper set at the Matriculation examination. On going through the paper, I, however, found that it was quite simple as compared to the papers of the previous years. It, is, indeed, a paradox that a student in the candidate class is able to slove difficult problems, while he is puzzzled when a simple problem is set to him I think he is not to be blamed for that. The defect lies entirely in the way the subject is taught.

One of the greatest defects in the system of teaching is the utter neglect of fundamental principles of the subjects The students are taught simply to perform a set of mechanical operations; but they are entirely kept in dark as regards the why and wherefore of those operations. It is interesting to see how a teacher of mathematics in secondary schools teaches the subject. First of all he collects the papers of previous years; then he finds from the collection a set of typical examples which occur in the paper every year. In addition to this, he makes a forecast of the problems that are likely to be set at the examination. The students are then trained to mug up those problems.

Coming to the paper, I do not find a single problem where you are required to perform mathematical feats. The problems are quite simple and straightforward and they can be solved by using direct processes in arithmetic. No complexities and subtle points introduced as in the cases of the papers of previous years.

Again, the paper clearly brings out the practical side of life; that is to say, it contains problems which a layman has to do practically everyday. The relation of arithmetic to matters in everyday life is thus well brought out. I think very few teachers emphasise this aspect of mathematics. Their treatment of the subject is quite dry and and artificial. That is why an ordinary student finds mathematics a very boring subject. This paper will, therefore, be a very good guide to teachers in the teaching of the subject.—Yaurs, etc.,

S. V. SANZGIRI.
B. Com.

210, Charni Road,
Bombay ,No. 4.

Kurla Municipality

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter purportly to be written by "Justice" and published in your issue of 21st inst., the writer pretends all the time that the case of Mr. Mokashi is quite on a par with that of Mr. Yassin. It is misleading inasmuch as the cir-

(Continued on page 10)

PROTECTING THE MONEY-LENDER

(Continued from page 6).

nomy. The reforms proposed in the White Paper are utterly worthless, do not possess the least constitutional significance, because instead of transferring political power, even partially, to the social forces making for the solution of the basic economic problems they forge new weapons against them. The project is not of an instrument of reform, but of reaction.

The point we desire to make, however, is not that the White Paper scheme is worthless because of its bearing upon the agrarian problem. The point we want to make now is that the Nationalist parties (including the Congress) do not appreciate the supreme importance of the problem.

Agricultural Indebtedness

Leaving aside the agrarian problem as a whole, let us, for the present take a part of it. We mean the indebtedness of the peasantry. Even those who are against going at the root of the problem, that is, to the established relation of property in land—are more or less concerned with this ugly symptom of the problem. Various palliatives have been devised. The latest is presented by the Democratic Swaraj Party. This being the first instance of a nationalist party advocating a concrete remedy for a specific economic evil, the prescription by the Democratic Swaraj Party deserves attention. If it is found to represent a serious and honest desire even to alleviate the particular symptom of the disease, the proposal should be welcome as an indication of a significant turn in nationalist politics.

The sum and substance of the proposal is that the outstanding indebtedness of the peasantry should be transferred into a public debt. The peasant will not be relieved of the burden which he has shouldered up to the present point of breaking down. The public of this country being mostly composed of the peasantry, an addition to the public debt will simply mean an addition to the liability of the peasant. But let us look at the matter more closely.

Merely Formal Relief

According to the proposal, the transformation of the private indebtedness of the peasantry to public debt will relieve the peasant to the extent that in the future he will have to pay an interest only of 5 per cent., instead of the present usurious rate. This appears to be a net gain for the peasant. A plausible palliative, at any rate. But there is another side of the picture, on which the money-lender figures. As against the apparent relief to the peasant, the money-lender is granted a very substantial advantage. At present his investments are largely unsecured. The rapidly deteriorating solvency of the peasant is making it more and more difficult for the money-lender to realize his dues. The practically unrealizable asset will presently become legally valueless, thanks to the imminent bankruptcy of the debtor. The Democratic Swaraj Party proposal would have the Government intervene in this situation and the guarantee of full payment to the money-lender. In consideration for this very substantial gain, the money-lender will have to forego a part of the exorbitant interest which he would never collect if the situation drifts on still for some time. Thus, should the Government act according to the proposal, the peasant would receive a slight relief of entirely formal nature. This gain would be hypothetical. He would get a slight reduction of the interest on debt, which he simply cannot discharge. In view of his insolvency, he is entitled to a legal cancellation of his indebtedness. On the other hand, the money-lender gets his practically lost investment secured by the Government. The State becomes the bailiff of the money-lender. Whatever might be the motive of its protagonists, the proposal in practice would protect not the peasant but the money-lender.

Additional Burden

How would the scheme work out in practical detail? The total agricultural indebtedness of India has been variously calculated. One thousand crores could be taken as a fairly appropriate estimate. The proposal is to add this huge sum to the public debt—which is already too heavy a burden in view of the low, and sinking, taxable capacity of the people. It is suggested that the bonds issued by the Government which would take this additional debt, should carry an interest of 4 per cent. So, the public exchequer would have a new recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 40 crores for 60 years. This additional heavy burden on the public exchequer, which, of course, would have to be met by the new taxation, would be handed over to the money-lenders. And it is specified in the scheme, the professed object of which is to relieve the peasant, that the new burden of taxation should be placed upon the bent back of the peasant. The total amount to be levied is 50 crores; 40 for the money-lenders and another 10 for service, sinking fund etc. It is further specified that the new tax to raise these Rs. 50 crores would be the first charge upon the crops of the peasant. The object of this specification, evidently, is to guarantee that the new burden of taxation may not be spread over the entire people. Any improvement of the economic condition of the peasantry, by removing some of the limitations on the basic industry of the country, would be an impetus to national economy as a whole. And such an impetus, within the frame-work of the capitalist system of production, means higher profit and rent for the possessing classes. This being the case, the scheme should have at best placed the new burden of taxation on those who could well-afford to bear it and who would be the beneficiaries, in case the scheme were put into practice, and produced the magical result it is supposed by its sponsors to be able to produce. The burden of the new taxation should have been placed upon the capitalists and landlords. The Rs. 50 crores to be handed over to the money-lenders could be easily raised by subjecting the landed property to income-tax. But the democratic conviction of the leaders of the Deemocratic Swaraj Party does not go to the extent of placing popular welfare above the feudal privilege. The liberators of the peasantry obviously believe in the sanctity of the feudal right. On this point they could easily take a leaf out of the Simon Report, which recommended that vast incomes from landed property should be taxed to widen the basis of taxation.

This is, however, not the only defect of this bombastic scheme of financial quackery, though this alone is sufficient to damn it, and expose its sponsors as the defenders of the interests of the usurers' capital, which is one of the root causes of the agrarian problem vitiating the entire national economy.

Unconscionable Claim

The scheme is based upon the recognition of the claims of the money-lender as legal and moral. It does not take into account the scandalous fact that the indebtedness of the peasant as shown in the books of the money-lender, is out of all proportion to the actual amount borrowed owing to the exorbitantly high rate of interest and compound interest charged by the money-lender, Rs. 10 borrowed swell into an outstanding indebtedness of Rs. 100 in a few years, disregarding the fact that in the meatime, the principal might have been paid up in the form of interest. In view of this inflated nature of the outstanding amount of indebtedness, the provision of the scheme that the bonds securing the debt would carry only 4 per cent. interest loses its apparently alleviating significance. The indebtedness as shown in the money-lenders' books being several times greater than the original principal, 4 P. C. interest on the bonds legalizing the unconscionable claim, would practically amount to 12 to 16 per cent. at least. So, the apparent formal relief offered to the peasant by the scheme is entirely fictitious.

Vital Point Ignored

Indeed, the scheme proposes that the total indebtedness should be ascertained, but the nature of the authority to name the amount is left conveniently vague. Since the legality and morality of the money-lenders' claim are taken for granted by the scheme, it can be logically inferred that the total amount of debt to be taken over by the Government should be ascertained on the basis of the money-lenders' books. Had the sponsors of the scheme any other method of investigation in the mind, they should have specified it. Such a vital point should not be left vague. If it was a mistake, there is still time for them to prove their "bona fides" by amending the scheme on the all-important point. Why not specify that, in view of the inflated nature of the outstanding indebtedness and unreliability of the books of the money-lender, the formal amount should be written down to a fraction-say 25 or 30 per cent.? The leaders of the Democratic Swaraj Party would merit any confidence as hainv some concern for the welfare of the peasantry, if they had the courage to amend their scheme of financial quackery to this effect We should go further and say that only by so amending their precious scheme would they show some understanding of the gravity of the problem they pretend to solve by easy tricks. Failure to grasp the gravity of the agrarian problem, and to have the courage to advocate radical measures for solving it, would deprive the democrats even of the ability to promote the interest they really represent; namely, the interest of capitalism.

Handicap To National Economy

The peasant is bankrupt. He simply cannot pay his dues to the money-lender, even if those dues were legitimate. They cannot but default, and the government must sooner or later recognise and legalise this accomplished economic fact.

A bit of political arithmetic would show the redoubtable democrats how their thinly-veiled concern for the money-lender is utterly incompatible with the economic progress of the nation. To-day, the peasantry must be paying many crores of rupees as interest for its indebtedness? Usurers' capital, thus accumulated by crippling the basic industry of the country, is not employed in any productive purpose. It becomes an additional handicap to national economy. Let this money remain in the hand of the peasantry. If it amounts to a few annas per head per year, the total purchasing capacity of the peasantry would increase enormously. The immediate effect would be an expansion of trade and this, in its turn, would stimulate the growth of industry more effectively than every protectionism of highly dubious value. The cost of this economic development is to forbid Shylock to go on taking his pound of flesh indefinately. As it is, no real harm would be done to the money-lenders, as a class They have had the share at the expense of national interest.

U. P.'s Example

Finally we might draw the attention of the leaders of the Democratic Swaraj Party to the measures taken by the U. P. Government for relieving the peasantry of the burden of indebtedness. These gentlemen would be surprised to see that the bureaucrats, under the pressure of economic necessity, are taking more radical measures. The laws just forced by the U. P. through a reluctant legislature, provide for strict examination of the money-lenders' claims with the object of collecting them down to the actual amount lent together with a fixed rate of interest. The courts are even empowered to order the money-lender to refund to the debtor what he might have realized in excess of his legitimate dues. It goes without saying that the U. P. Government has not suddenly developed a morbid love for the peasantry. The prospect of economic catastrophe is driving the Government to see that the geese laying golden eggs are spared. During the last two years, the income of the peasant has dwindled by half. Unless his liabilities are reduced, the basic industry of the land will be totally bankrupt State finance will be in a severe crisis. Import trade will decline. India will fail to meet her foreign obligations. This is a menacing perspective which grows out of the evil of the unsolved agrarian problem, gravely accumulatd by the world trade depression. Therefore, the British rulers of India are seeking at least a partial solution of the problem. They want to do something to avert a disaster. The Nationalist parties even do not want. They are astonishingly indifferent to the root cause of all evils. They think that financial quackery would open the doors to the heavens of capitalist development.

(Continued from Page 7.)

have even forgotten the Congress Constitution, of which uptil recently they used to be the most technical votaries and devotees. Mr. Lele is (or used to be?) famous in Bombay Congress for his numerous points of order on most trivial and technical points; what a transformation? To-day, he is prepared most complacently to brush aside the whole Congress Constitution, including the Congress resolutions,

FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY

Saudi Troops Capture Midy Forts Without Harm Or Injury To Any

Mr. Abdulla Mahomed Fozan has received from His Excellency Sheikh Abdulla Sulaiman, Finance Minister, Saudi Arabia, the following telegram dated Mecca April 27th:—

"As a supplement to our telegram of the 23rd inst., I now announce to you the good news that our troops have eventually conquered the forts of Midy (a seaport of Yemen) and captured all its war and other supplies. The Saudi soldiers have also captured Midy's Governor, Al-Arashi, and his soldiers. No harm or injury whatsoever has been done to any of its inhabitants. Midy is now entirely under the control of our army."

CALCUTTA PREPARES FOR MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Arrangements are afoot for according Gandhiji a rousing reception and offering him a purse containing a big sum, when he arrives at Calcutta on May 20. —United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Silence For The Present

What will be the ultimate end of the General Strike? Asked to give their views regarding the strike, one of the prominent millowners of the City refused to say anything about it and said that if at all anyone would say anything about it, it would be the Chairman of the Millowners' Association. It appears none of them are prepared to say anything, or commit themselves to any view till Monday next, when Lord Brabourne will speak to them at their annual meeting. It is hoped that the Governor would give the capitalists some sound advice, which they very badly need regarding their treatment of the workers. As far as the attitude of the Government towards the strike is concerned, an official told our representative that they were not going to intervene, accepting that they would use their power as Government in mainting "Law and Order." They do not want to intervene, firstly, because "the workers have not formulated their demands" and, secondly, the Government have not got facts regarding the Labour trouble. This is hardly a correct attitude for the Government to take. Is it not the duty of the Government to intervene in Trade Disputes and bring about a settlement? This is a question that every citizen would like to ask. But the attitude both of the Government and the millowners will be revealed at the annual meeting of the Millowners' Association. The ultimate result can be easily guessed after that.

Migrations Of Students

The Inter-University Board appointed a special committee to study the question of migration of students. The Committee recently submitted its report.

While all other universities have accepted the report or are considering it, the Madras University, alone, has flatly refused to accept it.

The Inter-University Board says: "The fact that the degrees of the Indian Universities are not recognised by another university is apt to prejudice their recognition by foreign universities, while it is certainly anomalous that the degrees of Indian Universities should be recognised by foreign universities but fail to get recognition from the Indian Universities."

The University of Bombay, has not yet communicated its reply on this subject. Why?

Our Readers Contribute Rs. 2,25,125

Another Instalment Of Rs, 10,000 Sent To Rajen Babu

Our readers contributed Rs. 1,255 on Friday, making the total collections up-to-date Rs. 2,25,125 Another instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad yesterday.

The contribution of the Staff of the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railwaays Baroda	1 200 0 0
One Parsi Gentleman	25 0 0
One Reader of the Bombay Samachar	5 0 0
Shri Lohana Mitra Mandal through Gokaldas Malji Secunderabad (Dn.) as below	25 0 0
Gokaldas Mulji	2 0 0
Amindas Mohanlal	2 0 0
Mohanlal Damji	2 0 0
Shantilal Kanji	2 0 0
Hirji Damoder	2 0 0
Chunilal Shamji	2 0 0
Kalubhai Ratanshi	2 0 0
Jeramdas Jivraj	2 0 0
Gopaldas Devji	2 0 0
Bhimjibhai Tank	2 0 0
Chandulal Vaghji	2 0 0
Maganlal B. Popat	1 0 0
Pranjivandas Chotai	1 0 0
Gokaldas Dhanji	1 0 0
Rs.	25 0 0

SWARAJ PARTY AND CONGRESS

A Libel On Departed Leaders Answered

Mr. K.F. Nariman writes:—

The prolific Press correspondent, Mr. P.R. Lele, in his hurry and enthusiasm to defend his new friends 'the Swarajists,' has tripped into serious misstatements, betraying his gross ignorance of important Congress events and records. I would not have cared to contradict them, had they not also been defamatory of great departed leaders like Das, Nehru and Patel.

His statement (in to-day's "Times of India") that "men like the late leaders Das, Nehru and Patel, founded and built up the Swaraj Party in 1923 without the previous sanction of A.I.C.C.—even in face of an adverse resolution of the Indian National Congress, passed at the Gaya session during December 1922," is devoid of truth and directly contradicted by authentic Congress records. Such indictment charging them with indiscipline and defiance of Congress resolutions should not be allowed to go unchallenged. The facts are as follows:—

That on 27th February 1923, about two months after the Gaya resolution, boycotting the Council, the A.I.C.C. at Allahabad endorsed certain terms of compromise whereby "both sides agreed to suspend Council propaganda till the 30th April 1923," and both sides honestly and scrupulously observed these terms. Soon after the expiration of that period, i.e., on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th May, 1923, A.I.C.C. met in Bombay and passed following resolution:—

"In view of the fact that there is a strong body of opinion within the Congress in favour of contesting elections to official Councils and that the existing division amongst Congressmen has already led to a lessening of the influence of the Congress, this Committee deems it absolutely necessary that Congressmen should close up their ranks and present a united front, and it, therefore, directs that no propaganda be carried on amongst voters in furtherance of resolution 6 of the Gaya Congress relating to the boycott of the Councils."

The Working Committee in July 1923, put down attempts of certain Congress Committee, who attempted to defy the above A.I.C.C. resolution; it described such attitude as "subversive of all discipline and calculated to break up the Congress organisation, and, if persisted in, will compel the Committee to take disciplinary action." Thereafter in September 1923, the following Council-entry resolution was passed at the Special Plenary Session at Delhi:—

"Whilst re-affirming its adherence to the principle of Non-violent Non-Co-operation, this Congress declares that such Congressmen as have no religious or other conscientious objection against entering the legislatures, are at liberty to stand as candidates and to exercise their right of voting at the forthcoming elections and this Congress therefore suspends all propaganda against entering the Councils."

The above quotations are enough to remove all misconception and conclusively demonstrate that at every stage and before taking any step, the great Swarajist leaders sought the previous sanction of the organisation, and we are only endeavouring to maintian the same 'precedent and logic.' I hope that the correspondent will be more careful of his facts in future and not rush to the Press with irresponsible and inaccurate statements, casting grave reflections on departed leaders.

My attitude, which is quite consistent with the above position, naturally appears both metaphysical and perplexing to him because confusion reigns supreme in his own spell-bound mind. Some Congressmen, who kept miles away from Mahatmaji's commands and dictates, when they were rather hard, difficult and uncomfortable to be executed, are now so obsessed with and enamoured of his harmless and beneficial 'blessing' that they

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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DYNAMIREN (Berlin) Mussooree Hill

MAURICE CHEVALIER'S BEST PART

(Continued from page 4).

has done a better job in this picture.

"The Way To Love" surpasses Maurice Chevalier's previous efforts in every respect.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

A special short entitled "season's Greetings" presenting Popeye the Sailor and Paramount British Sound News, together with the main picture helps to make up an extremely-entertaining programme.

PEG O' MY HEART

At Palace Talkies

Marion Davies gives the finest performance of her entire career in the delightful "Peg O' My Heart", which is to be screened at Palace Talkies, Byculla, from to-day. In this picture Miss Davies has the role of the little Irish girl who inherits an ancestral estate in England and falls in love with the young lawyer who arranged for her entrance into society, which she fulfills very successfully. The comedy moments of the story abound in richness of dialogue and situations and the love theme, will Onslow Stevens as Sir Gerald, adds a poetic gentleness. The story of Peg is too well known to dwell upon but comes upon the screen with a freshness that is delightful, stirring at the same time fond reminiscences of another day.

Robert Z. Leonard directed the film from the famous play by J. Hartley Manners. Frances Marion adapted it with the screen play by Frank R. Adams.

Included in the cast of the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer production are J. Farrel MacDonald, Juliette Compton, Irene Browne, Tyrrel Davis and several others.

"THE BIG CAGE"

At Edward Talkies

If you have ever stood in the centre of a barred arena, completely surrounded by 43 snarling, roaring lions and tigers, you can form some idea of the thrills which await you in "The Big Cage", the Universal circus drama which opens an engagement at the Edward Theatre from to-day.

Since only one man in entire history of zoology has ever performed such a feat, the only method of appreciating this remarkable performance lies in seeing this hair-raising motion picture. Clyde Beatty, the greatest of wild animal trainers, plays the featured role in "The Big Cage", and duplicates the circus "act" which has made him the premier attraction of the "big tops". The magic of the camera takes the spectator into the very midst of the raging animals, and results in thrilling scenes, such as, have never before been seen on the screen. It is undoubtedly a fact that no other picture ever made has been so fraught with actual danger to its leading character.

"CHRISTOPHER STRONG"

Katherine Hepburn At Capitol

A combination of freckles, sex appeal, showmanship and diffi- affection budding between the but in Katharine Hepburn, it is not. The glamorous, vivacious featured player in R. K. O. Radio Pictures' "Christopher Strong" mendous climax and humour. In all her portrayals DIAS' Cor. No. E. in support, thrives on contacts. Clashing qualities constitute the secret of Katharine Hepburn's immense vitality and refreshing naturalness on thee screen.

Katharine Hepburn's appeal is courage, without which she could not have wrapped an armor of bravado around her when she was a child, and worn it gallantly as she swaggeered through adolescence, shedding shyness for poise and grace. While other children grew up gracefully, without attracting undue attention. Katharine, because she was sensitive and shy, forced herself into a spotlight. It was an instinct for self-preservation which led her to demand attention, even though she dreaded it, and got it in her While the firing causes the drinages to climb on to the luggage And now, in "Christopher Radio Picture, Katharine Hepburn plays her second screen role, and has already the leading featured part. An interesting compound of paradoxes is this slim young actress who can project more intensity by the turn of her head than many actresses can by turning somersaults.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN BRITAIN AND HIND

WILLINGDON:—Gentlemen, it is time, that we sent our definite view to the Secretary of State, please be perfectly candid, and say what you think of the dissolution of the Assembly. (A calm prevails, as members keep mum.) Let us ask our old friend Sir Fazli Hussain, who has served the State from the very inception of the Montford Reforms. What is your view, Sir Fazli?

SIR F. HUSSAIN:—Your Lordship, we need your guidance in the matter.

W.:—That is all very well; but tell us plainly, whether you are for dissolution or extension?

F. H.:—There are two sides to the shield. If we dissolve, the Swarajists are bound to bang our doors and give us no peace. If we don't we betray our weakness!

W.:—That is true, but what is your view?

F. H.:—Sir, I have always thought and felt that discretion is the better part of valour; and so I am not keen on dissolution! However, let us hear all.

W.:—Friends, I have already heard you individually. Now let me see, how many are for dissolution and how many for extension. Well, dissolution carried.

* * * *

HOARE:—So what is the final decision of your Council, Willingdon?

WILLINGDON:—Dissolution, Hoare.

H.:—Hm! So you and your colleagues, desire a dissolution of Parliament also?!

W.:—No, we don't.

H.:—What else would be the outcome of your policy? The Swarajists would rush in. They would wreck the White Paper. Churchill would incidentally score. Poor Baldwin would be disowned; and even the National Government would go under!

W.:—You are magnifying your difficulties. Hoare. On the other hand, what do you think would be the position of my Government? Would not the Swarajists go round the country and accuse us of weakness and cowardice? Would that not lower us in the esteem of the masses? Would it not impair our prestige in India beyond repair? Think twice of this, before you decide, Hoare.

* * * *

MACDONALD:—Hoare, what is the latest from Willingdon?

HOARE:—He is for dissolution; so is the majority of his Council.

BALDWIN:—That means victory for Churchill, and endless trouble for the Cabinet!

MAC:—Hoare, have you sounded our old friends Sapru, Jayakar or Jinnah?

H.:—No. I haven't; but I understand that the Muslim group under the leadership of the Aga Khan is for extension!

M.:—Yes, but what about our perpetual friends, the City businessmen and their agents in India?

H.:—Well, Mac, I have sounded some of them; and I find them divided!

M.:—How is that, Hoare?

H.:—Well, there is one school amongst them, that urges dissolution, with the sole object of bringing back the Congressmen to constitutionalism. There is the other school, that desires extension, till the White Paper and Imperial Preference are fully accepted by the legislature!

M.:—What is your view, Hoare?

H.:—I am for extension.

M.:—And you, Baldwin?

B.:—I am for pacification-both in Britain and India.

M.:—How to achieveit?

B.:—Mac summon your magic wand, and save the situation!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

WOMAN AT BOTTOM OF INDORE SHOOTING

Confession Of Accused After Outrage

INDORE, April 27.

Some more light has been thrown on the tragic shooting to death of Lt. Sarjeevan Lal while he was asleep at Chambal by the accused Shanker Naik who after his arrest is alleged to have confessed to the crime and led the police to the spot where he had hidden the rifle and the cartridges etc., after the outrage.

He is stated to have given definite clue to the police from whose inquiry it transpires that besides quarrel over business in which the accused and the deceased were partners a woman was also involved in the affair.—United Press.

TOURING WORLD ON PUSH-BYKES

Parsi Cyclists To Leave Bombay On May 6

Two enterprising Parsi youths Messrs J R Mody and J S Irani, the former of whom is well-known in the sporting field for his success in the 100 mile and other bicycle races, have undertaken a world tour on their push-bykes. Leaving Bombay on May 6, they will take an eastward route passing through Calcutta, Akyab and Rangoon. China and Japan will see them next. Thence they will go to America by boat and the journey from New York to London will again be a sea voyage. France, Italy, Egypt, Mesopotamia will be among the countries next visited. The tourists expect to be back in Bombay in about three years.

It might be recalled that these two Parsi youths have already a dozen long distance Indian tours to their credit. Mr. Mody is the first Scout to go on a world tour and Mr. Irani is the first Kermani gentleman to undertake the trip. The tourists will use B S A cycles and Dunlop tyres and tubes.

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CLAIMS—		
BY DEATH	Rs. 9,43,904	
BY MATURITY	Rs. 28,27,434	Rs 37,71,338
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND (including Reserve Funds)		Rs 3,16,99,674
TOTAL ASSETS		Rs. 4,37,51,613

The results disclosed by the report are eminently satisfactory for they show a large increase in the amount of new business, a continuance of favourable mortality, a material increase in the funds and a still further strengthening of the Company's financial position.

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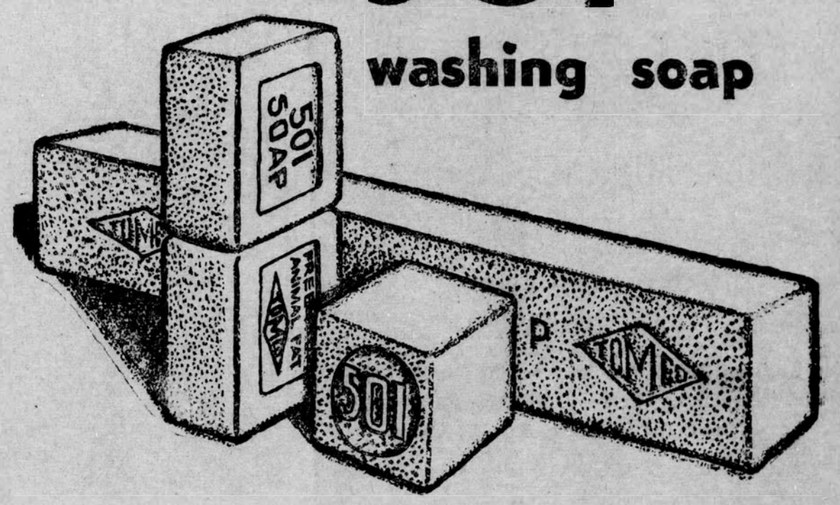

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BANGALORE	DELHI	MADRAS	RAIPUR	TRICHINOPOLI
BAREILLY	GAUHATI	MANDALAY	RAJSHAHI	TRIVANDRUM
				VIZAGAPATAM

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8).

cumstances in which Mr. Mokashi was elected, are quite different from those of Mr. Yassin. Mr. Yassin being a Railway servant never cared to obtain the necessary permission; on the other hand, Mr. Mokashi had not failed to inform and take necessary permission. The writer seems to have been misinformed or he intentionally misleads the public by his statement that "if the principle that Government members should not be permitted to be members of a Municipality, has been accepted by the Agent or etc." In fact, Government never objects to their servants taking part in local self-government institution. The only thing is that a formal permission is to be obtained, which has been duly done by Mr. Mokashi and even the Court was satisfied as regards this when legal steps were taken against Mr. Mokashi to disqualify him on the same ground. Mr. Yassin never cared to take any permission for the authorities, and it is no wonder that, as soon as the attention of the authorities was drawn to this fact (for which that party has to thank themselves) he was asked to give explanation and the result is Mr. Yassin had to submit his resignation. Therefore, there remains no room for any complaint made in your issue although the writer styles himself as "Justice" his motive is not free from doubt and it seems either he wants to lower Mr. Mokashi in the eyes of the public, or perhaps, he is trying to make out a case for Mr. Yassin with whose affairs he seems to be quite conversant. The letter in your issue is not the first move in the matter. Many others tried their utmost to oust Mr. Mokashi from the Municipality for the very reason given by "Justice," but as all of them failed, this is a fresh move. One of them had gone to the extent of going to the Court and challenged Mr. Mokashi's election on the said ground but the Court held the sanction obtained by Mr. Mokashi valid and he had, therefore, to thank himself for the costs he had to pay to Mr. Mokashi for dragging him unnecessarily into the Court.

Mr. Mokashi's services in the Municipality were appreciated by the General Board and his presence in the Municipality is an eyesore to interested persons and, therefore, attempts are being made to oust him from the Municipality for any reason worth considering to clear the way.—Yours etc.,

"FAIR PLAY."

Textile Protection Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last week the Legislative Assembly passed the Textile protection Bill extending protection to textile industry for another 5 years. There was a good deal of discussion in the Assembly and certain members took up the side of the consumers and said that the continued protection given to the Cotton Mill industry was sacrificing the interest of the consumer. Mr. H. P. Mody on the other hand contended that the protection granted for 5 years was not at all adequate in the face of the difficulties which the Mill industry has to contend with. No doubt higher Tariff walls mean higher prices and consequently the consumer has to purchase at a higher rate the articles which he would otherwise get at a cheaper rate if there was no high Tariff. No doubt also that the Consumer has a right to purchase his necessities as cheaply as possible. It was precisely this point of view which was stressed in the Assembly the other day by some members; but the present Assembly does nor represent the Consumers' interests in a large measure; but in spite of that the discussion showed what way the wind was blowing and it may be safely anticipated that next Assembly under the reformed scheme may include consumer element on a large scale and so after the lapse of 5 years, the textile industry will have to make out a very strong case indeed, if it wants further protection.

Our Cotton Mill industry is an important national industry and really speaking none will grudge it an adequate protection during the period of depression. This industry has had to pass through a very acute time owing to the extremely severe—competition from Japan. During the last few years Japan has been dumping its cheap cotton goods into India on a very large scale and it had been almost killing our Home Cotton industry; and that is why India had to enter into an agreement with that country. But with all that our Mill industry cannot merely afford to take shelter under protective Tariffs continuously and indefinitely. The industry must remedy its defects and "put its own house in order." Under the shelter of protection the industry is likely to become inefficient and so it will go on asking for further protection. This is no good. Bombay Mills are in a much worse condition than Ahmedabad Mills. It is said that Ahmedabad is reaping the benefits of protection more than Bombay. Why should this be so? The real remedy consists not in asking for indefinite protection but in reorganising the industry on an efficient basis. The Mills must adopt modern methods of production, sale and purchase. They must overhaul the Managing Agency system. They must get the Company Law amended. They must replace their old rotten machinery by new scientific machinery. There are thousand and one things wherein reform of industry needs to be urgently done. In the Assembly it was insisted that efficiency should be aimed at in the industry. Mr. Thampan went so far as to say that all industrial concerns receiving protection should be compelled to operate under license and the Government should have power to issue a license on certain terms. Sir Joseph Bhore rightly pointed out that this sort of State control over industry would introduce socialism in a concealed form. Whatever that may be the discussion in the Assembly showed that the Legislature, is becoming more and more critical in granting protection to industries which are not efficient and not capable of standing on their own legs and this critical attitude is sure to increase day by day. The Mill owners, therefore, must realise that in return to the protection granted, they have also very large obligations to fulfil both in their own interests and in the interest of the consumer. Sir Joseph Bhore was right in giving a warning "that Government will demand a very high standard from the industry next time the question of protection is inquired into." It is to be hoped that the Bombay Mill owners will take up this warning to heart and act accordingly.—Yours etc.

M. S. SIRDAR,

Vernaculars And The University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In these days when people are striving to make vernaculars as the medium of instruction the Bombay University has practically taken no care about the vernaculars. This is to be seen in curriculum of the F.Y.A. and Inter Arts examinations. While the candidates are allowed to take modern Indian languages for the second language in the Matric examination they are not allowed to take a vernacular language in F.Y.A. and Intermediate examinations. This means an additional trouble to the candidates. The University authorities should take immediate steps to put an end to this trouble.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. KAMBLI.

Agarwal Mahasabha And Women's Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The presidential address of Mrs. Jain as published in the "Leader" of April 7, 1934 has truck terror into the hearts of all the right-thinking people of the community; and I as one who can speak with some authority on our social order must needs comment on it. In deploring the present condition of Agarwal women she has, it is feared, gone much too far in advocating the introduction in Indian society of the system of "Courtship". In plain language nothing can be more disastrous than this.

We expected that the organisers of the Mahasabha which was primarily a social conference, would put their heads together for the social and economic improvement of the community and adopt the vital resolution regarding marriage of girl widows. In the open conference of the All-India Mahasabha a resolution was moved (and re-iterated) in the subjects committee to introduce widow marriage, but as there were apprehended a very sharp dissension and opposition it had to be abandoned. I am happy to read from the Presidential Address of Seth Basant Lal Morarka that he has strongly advocated the marriage of girl widows and of widows that may be willing to marry. I do advocate the remarriage of child widows with all the force at my command as I do honestly feel many a social and moral evil may be averted and remedied by marrying girl widows. Our Sastras award it, but it is a pity that our customs have somehow or other allowed us to override these sacred religious laws.

It is curious that in the teeth of antagonism of such a healthy, proposal the ladies could go so far as to advocate 'Courtship'. I am strongly opposed to "Courtship' and 'divorce' as they are sure to add to moral ills, and I have every reason to believe that I have the honest support of all. It is very probable that the 300 ladies reported to have been attending the conference could not either follow the address of the President or understand what she was driving at. At any rate we may safely infer from the import of the address that the resolution for marriage of girl widows has the fullest support of the ladies. And if there is anythnig on which importance may be attached it is the crying need to introduce remarriage of girl widows and thus stop and check all social and moral evils. The advocates of 'Courtship' and 'divorce' should have sought the help of the legislature before giving vent to their feelings on the platform.

I am personlly of opinion that such ideas as are reported to have been advocated should be suppressed with a strong hand, as the community, so far as is known to me, never support such ideas, nay is strongly opposed to it. But I should not fail here to congratulate Mrs. Jain for some social evils pertinently pointed out by her and would request all right-thinking gentlemen of our community to remove these evils.

The lady speaking on the resolution condemning the forsaking of wives by husbands talked fondly of 'Divorce' without perhaps realising its import. With all the deprecation of such a husband we have to remember that Hindu marriage is no civic contract or legalised prostitution' but based on truly religious mandates which no law can break. I would not open here the question of the system of divorce obtaining in other marriages. Such a husband may should, and if possible must be boycotted but 'divorce'! the very name of it is immoral and irreligious with the Hindu huband and his partner in life. Enlightenment and emancipation are the need of the hour ,but they must be with in proper bounds. India may be advancing at rapid strides towards nationalism and she has to move along with the time but she can ill afford to forget her glorious past when man and woman enjoyed equal rights and shared equal civic and economic franchise without in any way jeopardising her relation between man and woman.—Yours, etc.,

RAM DAYAL AGARWALA
Allahabad.

An Appeal To Corporation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Some of the lanes in F. Ward behind the Government Gate Road, Jijibhoy and Suparibagh Lanes have become very rough and rugged and are in a very insanitary condition. Already there is sickness prevailing in this locality. The children attending the municipal schools run the risk of contracting Malaria. The Municipal authorities should spare no time and efforts to inspect the locality and do the needful.—Yours, etc.,

K. MAHADEVAN.

Talks On Science Of Thought

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Twelve talks are sent free at weekly intervals, to any one who is interested, if application by letter is made to the "Science of Thought Review," Chichester, England.

These talks explain that thought is the food, which nourishes the mind: who so thinks true thoughts and expresses them in speech and action becomes true, and that to be true is to be happy.

I see the drift of "Twelve Talks" in the following quotation from "The Power to transform the Life," edited by the same author:—

"The only remedy for the ills of life is Truth; the only way by which life can be transformed is by thinking, speaking and acting Truth, and serving in its light and power."

That is an echo of the Zarathustrian "Mitre, — Humata, Hukhta, Huvarshta," which some scholars translate Right Thought, Right Speech and Right Action, while others translate Good Thought, Good Speech and Good Action. That makes no difference, since that which is right is good and true. Righteousness or living by the Law, Goodness or Love, and Truth or the unfolding of Life or the eternal principle of everlasting life are identical terms, intended to express the "indefinable" mystery in which we live.

The said "Mitre" has its root in the doctrine of Righteousness and Truth,—"Happiness is to him, who is Righhteous for Truth."

The said doctrine has its seed in the Voice of God (Mazda). "Choose good, not evil; be good, not mean."—Yuurs, etc.,

J. K. DAJI.

Santa Cruz.

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PETLAD'S PLIGHT

Plague Takes Heavy Toll Of Life

(From A Correspondent.)

NARSANDA, April 26.

75 persons had been inoculated in the Petlad District since the outbreak of plague.

Inquiries reveal that the epidemic was raging specially in villages, though the opinion is expressed by the Health Department that the outbreak was not so widespread as to cause a scare. They point out that the fatal cases of plague in Petlad District had not been more than 50 in February as against 67 the same month last year.

The eastern parts of the District and sugar-growing areas like Borsad and Bhadran were badly affected owing to the prevalence of rats and general dampness in the climate.

So far 40 deaths from plague have been reported in the district.

Vaswani On 'Spiritual Bath'

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 25.

In his weekly discourse, Vaswani developed the idea of "spiritual bath". He said the body was a "City of God", a "temple of the Spirit". The "city", the "temple" must be kept clean. The body must have a "spiritual bath". It was the bath of humility. Jesus made Peter a new man by washing his feet with water and drying them with a towel. Humility had a purifying influence. The modern age, Vaswani said, had developed the power of reflection, the scientific spirit and means of rapid communication. But the modern age, also, had developed a pride-consciousness which the man of culture must conquer. Newton and Einstein both bore testimony to the Religion of Humility. Modern consciousness awaits its fulfilment in and through the spiritual equipment of humility.

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WITHOUT CALOMEL

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If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

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MURDER IN POONA TRAIN

Sweeper's Gruesome Find In Lavatory At V. T.

Victim Brutally Stabbed With Knife

A gruesome murder was committed in the Poona Passenger which arrived in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

None of the numerous passengers, who travelled by the train were aware that a man had been brutally murdered during the long journey to Bombay.

The Poona Passenger which leaves Poona at 12-30 p.m. stops at every station 'en route' to Bombay.

Sweeper's Discovery

After the passengers had alighted at Victoria Terminus, the train was shunted to a siding. A sweeper who was cleaning the carriages discovered the body of a middle aged man in a third class lavatory.

The man who was severely gashed in the neck and had a deep wound on the left side of the abdomen, had evidently been dead for some hours.

Stabbed With Big Knife

The viscera were protruding through the abdominal wall and the nature of the injuries indicated that the man was stabbed repeatedly with a large knife when he went to the lavatory.

The railway police have taken charge of the body and are making vigorous inquiries to trace the murderer.

It appears that the victim was a third-class passenger, who was well dressed and appeared to have money on his person.

Ghastly Sight

A ghastly sight was presented on one of the platforms at Victoria Terminus when the Railway Police brought the corpse to be photographed for purposes of identification.

The victim's clothing was in such a state that it was found necessary to remove it and substitute a pair of khaki shorts before taking the photograph

During the process the platform was closed to the public and only the police, a few officials and the photographer were present.

Identity A Mystery

The man's identity is at present a mystery. It is not known apparently whether he was a Hindu or a Muslim.

The nature of the wounds inflicted are reminiscent of the ghastly injuries inflicted by knife-stabbings during the Bombay Riots.

Bombay Solicitor Charged With Breach Of Trust

Converted Loan Bonds For Trust To His Own Use, Alleges Complainant

In the Esplanade Police Court to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the complaint filed by Mr. Shalome Abraham, Senior Teacher in Sir Jacob Sassoon Jewish School, alleging criminal breach of trust in respect of certain monies of a Bene-Israel Orphanage against Mr. Solomon Moses, a solcitor of the Bombay High Court, came up for hearing on Friday but was postponed.

Mr. Abraham in his complaint alleged that the accused was the Honorary Secretary Treasurer and Trustee of the Bene-Israel Home for Destitutes and Orphans. The accused and his co-trustees started putting up a building for the Orphanage and because they could not meet the contractor's bills out of the donations raised loan-bonds of Rs. 50,000.

One Mr. A. S. Reuben bought twenty bonds each of the value of Rs. 50 paying Rs. 1,000 to the accused on or about 31st March, 1921. The bonds were repayable after five years.

The accused as the treasurer and secretary used to receive monies, manage the affairs of the trust and keep accounts of the trust.

In the printed report and statement of accounts for 1918-27 the accused is alleged to have shown as bonds outstanding and not paid off bonds of the value of Rs. 40,850. In the said list the name of A. S. Reuben did not appear as a bond-holder. This meant that all the twenty bonds standing in his name had been paid off.

No Need For A Suit.

On making inquiries the complainant learnt that ten out of the twenty bonds had not been paid off, withdrawn or cancelled. The complainant further found that A. S. Reuben, the bond-holder, had given a notice to the accused to pay off the monies which were supposed to have been paid. The accused in his correspondence agreed ti pay the money saying that there was no need to file a suit.

From the books of account kept by the accused the complainant alleged that be found that on the date 29-12-1926 a sum of Rs. 500 was shown as paid to A. S. Reuben. The bonds were in fact, not paid.

Subsequently A. S. Reuben filed a suit in the Court of Small Causes for the recovery of his loan but before the suit was disposed he died and the suit abated.

Alleged False Account.

The books of account with the accused showed that all the monies were paid which the complaint alleged was not true.

The complainant, therefore, alleged that the accused had appropriated the amount of Rs. 500 and had committed the offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of that amount.

The notice issued to the accused was, after hearing both the sides converted into summons. The case was fixed for hearing to-day but was ostponed to 8th June for want of time.

Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the complainant and Mr. P. N. Gudinho defended the accused.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT

A complaint of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation filed by Mrs. Rebecca Hayeem against Mr. Solomon Moses solicitor, was also converted into a summons after the notice had been argued before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNCIL ELECTION

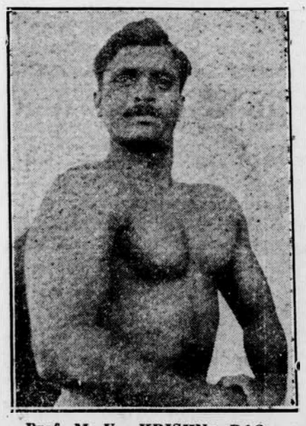
(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, April 26

Mr. Pandurang Vithal Patil, a prominent pleader filed to-day before the Thana Collector his nomination paper, declaring his intention to stand as a candidate to the Bombay Legislative Council for the by-election on behalf of the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Non-Muhamadan Rural constituency.

Other two candidates for the seat, who have already announced their intention to contest the by-election are Mr. Shantaram Patil and Mr. Daulatrao J. Zuzarrao, brother of the late Mr. Shankerrao, on account of whose death, the seat has been rendered vacant.

Note:—No other man in the World has ever DARED make such an OFFER!



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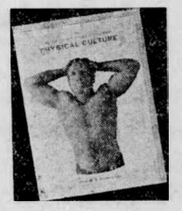

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VILLAGER DUPED

Poisoning Suspected

NEW DELHI, April 25.

A third case of poisoning in which a villager who had come for recruitment to the local police and was robbed of Rs. 5/ that he carried has occurred. This time Dhatura is supected to have been employed in the milk which he was offerred by a sympathiser.

It is stated that one Bhur, of a village nearby, who had come to get himself enrolled to the local police came to Delhi but on learning that the enroiment was to take place the next day decided to return to his village. On the railway platform he was met by one Buddhu who engaged him in conversation and asked him to inform one Bhola of the same village to come immediately to Delhi as he, Buddhu wanted a servant badly. Bhur, who old not know Bhola, was tempted into the snare and offered himself for the job. The terms were agreed upon and it was decided that Buddhu would pay him Rs. 15/ per month as salary with milk to drink twice a day. Buddhu, it is alleged, took Bhur to his house in Shahadara where they both drank milk at a baker's shop. After taking the milk they had hardly walked along when Bhur informed his "would be" master that he was feeling giddy and wanted to take some rest. Buddhu said that he too was feeling giddy and they both lay themselves down in a field by the side of the road.

After some time Bhur was found lying unconscious by some villagers who reported the matter to the police, who removed him to the hospital. When he regained consciousness he found that Rs. 5 that he had in his pocket were missing.

The police are trying to get hold of the culprit.—A. P.

APPLICATION TO RE-ARREST REFUSED

Wadilal Ordered To Report Himself To Police Station Daily

An application to re-arrest Wadilal Mohanlal, for failing to attend the Princess Street Police Station while on bail, was refused by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate. Third Court, Bombay on Thursday, on the ground that the Magistrate had not directed the accused to attend the Police Station when he granted a further extensino of the bail order as the inquiries of the police had not been completed.

Sergeant Hampton, of the Princess Street Police Station, who presented the application said that the accused had been directed to attend the police station whenever required, by the Magistrate at the first application for remand made by the Counsel for Wadilal for bail has granted. He also stated that since the last hearing of the case Wadilal had failed to come to the police station although he was directed to attend twice a day at 9-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m.

The Magistrate observed that, as the accused would be placed on a charge sheet as directed by him on the 30th April, the next date fixed for the hearing of the case he would then pass orders directing Wadilal to attend the Police Station.

Sergeant Hampton told the Court that, owing to the conduct of the accused, who had failed to show them his room, the inquiries had been delayed and that the accused could not be put on a charge sheet.

The Magistrate in refusing the application for a warrant of arrest against Wadilal, made an order that the accused should report himself at the Police Station daily.

It will be recalled that Wadilal Mohanlal and another were arrested on April 12, as they were seen moving about in a suspicious manner prior to the commission of an offence of house breaking and theft in Chira Bazaar by the Princess Street Police.

Mr. Fazal Khairaz, Bar.-at-Law, refuted this allegation and stated that the accused was a police informant and that he had now become a newspaper informant and that he had thereby incurred the displeasure of Inspector Raje. He also made serious allegations of assault against Inspector Raje, which were put down in the form of a complaint later and a Notice was issued against Inspector Raje, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown.

At the last hearing of the application it was stated that the papers had been sent to the Police Commissioner for his approval whether the accused should be sent out of Bombay as it was alleged he belonged to a gang of housebreakers. The Police Officer had also stated in his application that the inquiries had been delayed as a complaint of assault had been made by the accused Wadilal against Inspector Raje.

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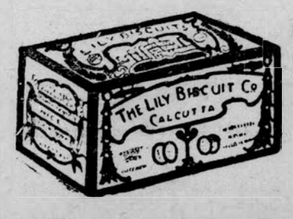

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Dhobi Talao Tragedy Echo

POLICE MAKE SECOND ARREST

A fresh arrest in connection with the shooting incident in which Sergt. F. J. Sweetland, a European Warrant Officer was injured at Dhobi Talao on Thursday evening was effected by the Bombay C.I.D. in the early hours of Friday.

Before The Magistrate

Waman Baburao Chavan, the Mahratta youth and Gajanan Vishnu Damle, who is suspected to be his accomplice, were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presideny Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Friday, when the police applied for a remand of the accused into their custody for fourteen days to enable them to complete their investigations. The Magistrate granted the application.

Enquiries In Maharashtra

It was stated that the accused Waman, Baburao Chavan, was arrested soon after the incident at Dhobi Talao, while the second accused was arrested at about 4 a.m. on Friday as the result of a statement made by the first accused.

Special inquiries, it is understood, are being made at differen important centres of Maharashtra.

AROUND THE COURTS

Aruckswami P. Joseph wro was arrested on a complaint made by Miss Heathcote of the Nursing Staff of the G. T. Hospital that the accused attempted to snatch her hand bag while she was waiting for a bus, was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 30.

* * * *

Malhari Chimaji Bhawoo and his wife Jaibai who were arrested on a charge of murdering Mangulabai wife of the first accused, were ordered to be discharged as the Police suspected trat the case was one of suicide. The crime was detected when the Poona Police made a reference to Bombay about the suspicious circumstances under which first accused attempted to dispose of the body of the deceased woman which he had taken to Poona in a dealwood box in a motor lorry.

* * * *

Dayalal Mawji who was arrested on a charge of uttering counterfeit coins was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown by Rao Saheb Wagle and remanded into custody pending a report from the Mint on the coins alleged to have been found on the person of the accused.

Death from suicidal burns while in a state of temporary insanity was returned at the inquest on Sonabai Bikoo, living in Byculla who poured kerosene oil over her body and put a match to her clothing on Wednesday night. She succumbed at J. J. Hospital.

* * * *

Ranji Jina ,a 22-year old Hindu, of Phagali village, Junagadh State, was cut to pieces under an electric train in motion at Lower Parel on Friday morning. The inquest will be held on Saturday.

Umar Mian Mohemad who received serious injuries when he jumped from a running motor lorry of Davar and Co., in the Alexandra Dock area, on Wednesday evening, expired on Friday night in the G. T. Hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

* * * *

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned, at the inquest on Jagannath, Raghunath, aged 18 months, who dipped his fingers playfully in a cup of caustic soda kept for cleaning a cycle and licked off the poison with fatal results.

* * * *

Rajanna Sayanna, a labourer, who earned his living by cutting garss alongside the railway line, was run over on Thursday at about 1-30 a.m. by an up-electric train between Mahim and Gowari on the Harbour branch of G.I.P. He succumbed to the injuries on the way to hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Strange Phenomenon

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 24.

The strange story of how a lamb, loitering astray, from the flock was caught in the vortex of a whirlwind and was lifted to a height of four feet above the ground and was brought down in another minute after enjoying a brief spell of aerial flight, is related by travellers on Hala Road, who witnessed the above phenomenon.—A.P.

New Delhi.—Death occurred on Tuesday of Munshi Pearey Lal "Ronaq," a well-known Urdu poet of Delhi.—A.P.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

Judge Says Prosecution Evidence Was Not Free From Suspicion

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 26.

The sessions trial of Budhya Dadu Patil (30), who was charged with the murder of Shidhu Shinwar Bandari, a toddy booth licensee, by pressing on his chest a heavy stone weighing 60 lbs., in the small hours of the morning on February 19 last, concluded this afternoon.

Summing over, the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of the charge of murder.

In acquitting the accused, the Additional Sessions Judge observed: "The prosecution case rested entirely on evidence of two eye-witnesses. Their evidence was not entirely free from suspicion. Taking into consideration the whole evidence and the circumstances of the case I am of opinion that the verdict is correct".

JAILED FOR CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 27.

An echo of the Harijan movement in the district was heard in the court of Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, in the course of the trial of Deoji Nana Pail on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Ganu Kana Patil.

The prosecution evidence revealed that the president of the Palghar taluka local board declared open all public wells in the village of Chatale to untouchable classes. The act was resented by the Caste Hindus and Kashinath, who was suspected to be at the bottom of the announcement, was excommunicated by the villagers. Rama Deoji's next excommunication was alleged to be the principal cause, which prompted the accused, to commit the alleged offence. Ganu was assaulted by the accused, while the former was returning home from Saphala station on August 24 last.

Agreeing with the opinion of the assessors, the Assistant Sessions Judge convicted the accused on a charge of causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to six months' hard labour. The accused was further ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 200 with one surety for the like amount to keep the peace for one year after his release from prison in order that there should not be repetition of any more violence on his part.

JAIN YOUTH CONFERENCE

Dr. Amichand Shah Accepts Presidentship

SURAT, April 27.

A deputation sent by the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Bombay session of the Jain Youth Conference arrived at Surat to request Dr. Amichand C. Shah to preside over its deliberations. At the suggestion of the leaders of Jain thought at Surat Dr. Shah accepted the office.

The Conference is meant to devise measures calculated to check the fissipaross tendency which has hitherto led to devided counsels among twelve lakh jains in India split up into numerous subcastes and schools of thought and exposed to grave perils inseparable from ill-balanced marriage alliance.—United Press.

Bombay Agent:—Messrs. BOLE BROS., Princess St., Bombay.

SUTCLIFFE DENIES RUMOURS

Yorkshireman Will Play Against Aussies

"If I am selected for England, I shall be delighted to play." This is the emphatic reply of Herbert Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire and England cricketer, to the statement that he would decline to play against the Australians this summer

Sutcliffe added that the suggestion that he and Hammond and other players would refuse to take the field in the coming Test matches because of the declaration of loyalty made to D. R. Jardine in Australia was absurd.

"There is not the slightest feeling between the England and Australian cricketers, and I am sure that as soon as play begins everything will go quite smoothly.

Jardine's announcement that he would be unable to find sufficient time to captain Surrey during the coming season has been seized upon as the mainspring for a crop of rumours.

The latest which emanated from Colombo was that pressure was brought to bear upon him to resign his claims to the English captaincy.

Private conferences were said to have been held between Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Dominion Secretary and Mr. Bruce the Australian High Commissioner, on the subject

How much credence may be attached to this is the statement that:—

"As a result, representations were made to the M. C. C. that the Australians would welcome the appointment of A. P. F. Chapman as Jardine's successor."

It did not need denial by Mr. J. H Thomas of this canard to impress upon any thinking person the absurdity of the statement.

After the cables which have passed between the Australian Board and the M. C. C., one could hardly credit anyone, let alone responsible Ministers, dictating to the Lord's authority on the question of the captaincy.

"This is a new one on us," was the terse retort at Australia House when a question was asked on the subject

INDIAN BOOK-LOVERS

Science And Economics In Great Demand

Bombay, April 24.

"Of all books sold in India, those dealing with the natural and moral sciences, economics and biographies easily top the list" said a prominent bookseller and publisher in an interview to the Associated Press.

"The possible reasons for this are the fact that the Indian book-lover regards books as a kind of investment, and that scientific books are comparatively cheap".

"Any scientific book is valued and sometimes the book buyer takes little trouble to discover whether the book is genuinely scientific or merely pseudo-scientific".

H. G. Wells stands almost unrivalled with his scientific romances, his "History of the World" and the "Science of Life" while Joans, Eddington, Oliver Lodge and others have also a great demand.

"Biographies of dictators like Lenin, Mussolini, Hitler and Kemal Pasha also enjoy wide circulation though the older school of biography is preferred to the new school set up by Lytton Strachey."

"Books on birth control make and break sale records and anything on the subject seems welcome".

"Coming to novels, the Indian book-lover has a distinct penchant for D.H Lawrence and Aldous Huxley. Anything about Lawrence sells and there are many who possess first editions with his autograph. Beverley Nichols, on the other hand, is more preferred by Englishmen. A school of readers still exists which owes allegiance to the others are ignored".—A. P.

HERE'S THE REAL SOAP WITH NEEM IN IT
MARGO
SOAP
CALCHEMICO
TOILET MEDICINAL ANTISEPTIC-GERMICIDAL
Made by the Exclusive Patent Process of Deodorising known only to us.
The Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd.
Ballygunge, Calcutta.
Bombay Branch:—Princess Street Bombay 2.

THE PEER AMONGST BEERS

Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

EYE DAMAGED BY GOLF BALL

Boy Gets 20,000 Dollars Compensation

NEW LORK. (By Mail).

A prize of dol. 20,000 for the left eye of John Kashuba, age 11, lost when a golf ball struck him in the face three years ago, was set by a jury in Kings' county Supreme Court. The verdict was won from the city of New York. The youth was watching golfers on the municipal links in Prospect park, Brooklyn, when Dr. Adolph Melizer drove a ball which passed through the wire netting behind which young Kashuba was standing.

LIQUIDATION OF RURAL DEBTS

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta's Scheme

POONA, April 26.

The informal conference of the Maharashtra Co-operators was held here yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Chairman of the Agricultural Debt Redemption Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party, was present to explain the outlines of the scheme. He stated that the scheme made compulsory liquidation of rural indebetedness as the basis, and for this purpose an enactment of Bombay Legislative Council was a necessary first condition, that legislation must provide for investigation and declaration of the unusual indebtedness of each individual holder of land, and after the investigation was over the State should take it over as its own debt and issue to the creditors of the ryot a bond corresponding to the amount of debt admitted in his favour at 4 per cent. interest and having a currency of 60 years.

In addition to the rate of interest the Government should provide 1 per cent by way of amortisation of that debt.

This will by one comprehensive, though drastic, measure relieve the agriculturist from the great load of indebtedness and leave him free to pursue his vocation with some prospects of adequate return for his labour.

Instead of 15 per cent. the average interest, he pays to the Sowcar, he will be paying only 4 per cent.

After this brief statement by Mr. Mehta several gentlemen addressed the conference and subjected the scheme to a sympathetic though critical examination.

Prof. Kale on behalf of the co-operators welcomed the scheme as being the most radical and ambitious among all the proposals to relieve the indebtedness of the ryot, and assured Mr. Mehta the support of the co-operative movement.—United Press.

NARENDRANATH AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, April 27.

Raja Narendranath, the President-elect of the Frontier, Punjab and Sind Hindus' Conference, was accorded a rousing reception on his arrival and taken in a procession to the house of Rai Sahib Meher Chand Khanna.

The Conference opens to-morrow.—A.P.

Bhore Keeps Mum

BANGALORE, April 27.

Sir Joseph Bhore, who declined to make any statement regarding the Bangalore Retrocession question, proceeded to the Cauvery Delta and visited to-day the newly-started State-managed Sugar Factory.—A.P.

New Delhi.—Swetambar Stahnakwani Jain Nun Shri Misri Dewji died on Tuesday after two days' illness. Her funeral procession was attended by thousands of Jains.—A.P.

The Sure Cure for Low Spirits

at

KOHINOOR CINEMA

(DADAR.)

—The favourite Theatre of Bombay Suburbites—

The Frozen-Faced Comedian

and

The Long Nosed Buffoon

BUSTER KEATON

and

JIMMY DURANTE

in

WHAT! NO BEER!!

— M.G.M. Picture —

A complete dose to wash off wrinkles on your face

To-day and During This Week

Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and Holidays

KING KONG on its Way

THE EDWARD

DHOBI TALAO

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Sunday Morning Show 10 a.m.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

The BIG CAGE with CLYDE BEATTY and his wild animals

With ANITA PAGE, Andy Devine, Vince Barnett, Mickey Rooney, Wallace Ford, Raymond Hatton. Story by Clyde Beatty and Edward Anthony. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr. Directed by Kurt Neumann. Presented by Carl Laemmle. A UNIVERSAL SPECIAL.

GREATER AND MORE THRILLING THAN EVEN CARL HAGENBECK'S CIRCUS.

Coming Soon

AT

IMPERIAL

Ajanta's

MIGHTY GLORIOUS THRILLING PICTURE

Shane-Khuda

Shane-Khuda

Directed by

M. Bhavnani

The pageant and splendour of the fairy land brought back to life in the most enchanting and spectacular scenes combined with beautiful acting and superb settings make it the outstanding picture of the year.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

Third Triumphant Week

PREM PARIKSHA

ITS AN EASTERN ART PRODUCTION

Featuring:—

JADDANBAI—MEHTAB KUMARI—MR. D. MANEK MR. BABURAO & Ors.

Story Depicting

LOVE & JEALOUSY—VIRTUE & VICE

SUSPICION & SACRIFICE, ETC.

See To-night with your Family

Time As Usual.)

Krishna Cinema

New Charni Road.)

COMING SHORTLY

"KHAKH-KA-PUTLA"

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

RADHA FILM Co.'s

ANWARI, CHANDA & NIMBALKAR

Director:—JYOTISH BANERJI,
Cameraman:—D. G. GUNE.

Full of Love, Suspense, Vengeance & Thrills.

A Rare Treat

PRABHAT TALKIES Grant Road Tram Terminus

Eminent Artists of Indian Cinedom with the Co-operation of noted stars

are producing a MASTER PICTURE

at the Film City

HIMALAYA PICTURES'

(Under the management of M/S Kairo Bros.)

1st Hindi Musical Masterpiece

SINHASAN

Director: G. JAHAGIRDAR, B.A.

Music Director: Prof. AMBIKA MUZUMDAR, B.A.

Scenario by: PANDIT SHIVKUMAR

Assisted by: A BHASKERRAO, B.A.

Cameraman: BWARKA KHOSLA.

Art Director: N. M. KELKAR, B.A

Featuring:

SHANTAKUMARI, INDUMATI, Prof. AMBIKA MUZUMDAR, NANDU KHOTE, SURVE, RAJABABU, USHABALA, VIMLA, ANANT

It Is Coming??

Distributors: HIMALAYA PICTURES, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

THE CARLTON

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:— AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW: At 10 A.M.

SEE—the crash of the air express! .....the wild plane driving for the crowded grandstand! ..... Spills, leaps, crack-ups in a breakneck carnival of thrills!

RICHARD BARTHELMESS SALLY EILERS TOM BROWN

It's the ultimate in air spectacles!

UNDER NEW PARSEE MANAGEMENT

THE PALACE

Near Byculla Rly. Station.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

MARION Davies IN PEG O' MY HEART

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SAT., SUN., & THURS MATINEE AT 4 p.m.

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 a.m.

Metropolitan production

TO

THOSE WHO HAVE ENJOYED IT ONCE and THOSE WHO HAVE FAILED TO SEE IT

NOTE:

6th And The Last Week

NEW THEATRES LTD.'S BEST HINDI PRODUCTION

CHANDIDAS

(that has stood as the 1st, to run for more than one year consistently at one theatre at Calcutta)

Featuring:

UMASHASHI DEVI, SAIGAL, PAHARI SANYAL, NEWAB, ANWARI, SIDIQUE.

Directed by: NITIN BOSE

Hindi Version by Aga Hashra Kashmiri

BEST MUSIC, GORGEOUS SETTINGS

Note to see and hear it to-day at

MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Road.

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee at 3 p. m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

DEBAKI BOSE takes you back in the glorious period of Shree Rama

Presents before you an ideal of womanhood unknown to any other culture but Indiar

Puts before you the standard of presentation art, action—almost unique in the history of Indian Cinema Industry.

East India Film Company

Present with pride their super-jewel Production

SEETA

Starring

Mrs. DURGABAI KHOTE, PRITHVIRAJ, TEMBE, INDUBALA GULHAMID, MUKHTAR BEGUM, K. DEY, etc.

TIME: 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p. m. On Saturday and Sunday

Commencing TO-DAY

West End Talkies

Coming! Coming!

Shree Cine Tone's FIRST SOCIAL TALKIE

SHREEMATI MANJARI

Featuring:

MUSHTARY, MASTER ANDAZ, GOVINDRAO TEMBE

With a powerful cast

Director: MOTI GIDWANI

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Your favourite star of the old silent screen

"Master VITHAL"

will tell you a forceful tale

in

SARASWATI CINETONE'S

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

Watch The Date and Theatre

Saraswati's BHAKTA PRALHAD awaiting release at Minerva Theatre

Prabhat's Next Super AMRIT MANTHAN under production

Distributors:—FAMOUS PICTURES, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Corsican Bandit Chief Removed To France

Spada Will Be Examined By Alienists To Determine Whether He Is Sane

MARSEILLES (By Mail)

Barefooted, handcuffed, and clad in a picturesque velvet costume, Spada, the celebrated bad man of Corsica, arrived on April 4 in Marseilles, where he will be examined by alienists who hope to determine whether his peculiar behaviour in jail is due to insanity or just plain cussedness.

The mail boat Ville o'Ajaccio had scarcely touched the Joliette dock when a small gangplank was pushed up to an opening in the stern and the famous bandit, his wrists firmly secured by heavy handcuffs, appeared, escorted by three gendarmes. He was barefooted, an one of his escorts distastefully carried the ponderous cleated shoes in which Spada roamed the wilds of Corsica in happier days. Spada also wore his velvet suit, now a but worn, with huge iron buttons, while across his chest were displayed several medals and from his neck hung a small crucifix. He was bareheaded, and his hair appeared to be turning grey.

When the three gendarmes and their prisoner reached the dock, they discovered that the patrol wagon that had been ordered by telegraph had failed to show up. This lack of attention annoyed Spada, who complained that he would soil his feet if he had to walk across the dirty docks.

'All you have to do is to put on your shoes," eagerly suggested the gendarme in charge of those articles.

But the bad man stubbornly refused to have anything to do with his shoes. Instead, he just stood sullenly, kissing the crucifix that was suspended to his neck by a strip of shirt.

At length, after an embarrassing wait, during which the crowd of onlookers increased constantly, the gendarmes were obliged to shove Spada into a taxi and start off for the prison.

The mental examination will take place in a few days. It was requested by the examining magistrate in Aajccio, and as there is no alienist on the island of Corsica, it was necessary to bring the prisoner to France. Spada who is more or less of a child of nature, has been unable to adapt himself to life in a prison cell. A few months ago he mutilated himself curiously and since then his conduct has been abnormal.

NO TRADE THROUGH INDIANS

New Afghan Move Causes Panic Among Karachi Merchants

KARACHI, April 27.

A branch of the Bank of Afghanistan has been started in Karachi. The bank is in reality a branch of the Afghan Government to enforce the new economic policy namely, that all goods imported into Afghanistan must come solely through Afghan Agencies, and through no other.

This, according to Karachi businessmen, means that all Indian business houses from Chaman to Karachi and on to Europe and Japan are now to be closed down so far as Afghan import business is concerned.

This has caused panic among the local merchants who have appealed to the Government of India to at once retaliate and close down Afghanistan's fruit and other export business to India unless this is conducted entirely and solely through Indian Agencies.

They view this new invasion of Afghan merchant-officials, who will monopolise all foreign import trade to themselves with great concern.—United Press.

Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Davar will act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court vice Justice Blackwell who has proceeded to England on leave.

MOB ATTACKS POLICE PARTY

Several Injured In Clash Between Keerapalayam Villagers

MADRAS, April 26

A Pondicherry message says that several people were injured in the course of a riot in the village of Keerapalayam, near Pondicherry. The trouble is said to have arisen from a long standing feud between two factions.

During the rioting a thatched shed was set ablaze and three adjoining houses were destroyed by fire.

A police party who rushed to the scene was attacked by the mob, one constable being seriously injured.—A. P.

WHY ARE OUR VILLAGERS DESTITUTE?

Ignorance And Lack Of Living Standards Are The Causes

MR. K. SANTHANAM ON POVERTY OF MASSES

(From Our Correspondent.)

NIDUBROLU (Guntur), April 23.

Mr. K. Santhanam, Editor 'Indian Express" and party arrived at Nidubrolu at 4 p.m. Exactly at 5-30 p.m. the opening ceremony of the "School of Economics" Started by the "the Ryots Protection Committee" commenced. Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu, the Andhra Congress Leader was voted to the chair. After prayers the Union Panchayat Board of Nirubrolu presented addresses of welcome to Messrs. D. Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu and K. Santhanam.

Mr. Santhanam who performed the opening ceremony of the school, replying to the address presented referred to the responsibilities of the Panchyat Boards, towards the reconstruction of villages. He said that there are two types of villages one, the avoidably wretched and the other unavoidably wretched. Continuing he said that there is no use of waiting till the Government takes it into their head the problem of reforming villages, and advised the Panchayat Board how and where the heaps of manures in the village should be kept and the manner in which it should be disposed off.

Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu, the president of the evening, who spoke next, said that the question of the formation of an Andhra Province has been in vogue for a long time past and the principle of re-distribution of provinces on linguistic basis has been accepted even by the Government and it was the Andhras that first piolated this move. The formation of Andhra Province was thrown to the background on account of political upheavals in the country and due to the fact that most of the public workers were engaged in political work Mr. Pantulu appealed to the younger generation to take up the agitation once again in right earnest as the political ferver has cooled down.

Mr. K. Chandramouli B.Sc., (Aberdeen) speaking next said that the school has been organised as a recreation school on the lines followed in western countries. Such recreation schools give chance not only for adults but also for the working classes and ryots to attend and be educated in their spare time. It may also be called a circulating school which enables the students to see other parts of the country and gain experience which in itself is an education. He hoped that this institution would impart the spirit of nationalism.

In the course of his opening speech Mr. Santhanam said:—

I take it that in this Summer School, there are no teachers but all are learners. Our school and collegiate education is sterile largely because of this senseless division. Life is a flowing current and whoever thinks he has achieved a perfect comprehension of its course and destination becomes a quack. The present situation of the world is a gigantic demonstration of this elementary theorem. Political and economic theories which were being taught as if they were unchallengeable gospel truths are shattered for ever.

It has unfortunately become conventional to speak of the poverty of our masses. But, few really comprehend its exact extent. To do so, you have to live in the village and at the same time resist the natural tendency to get acclamatised to its dirt and destitution. It is not so easy as one might think at first. When you have to deal daily with people permanently underfed, ragged and dirty, ignorant, superstitious and incurably suspicious, you tend to become coarse and brutal and thought you might profess admiration for the villager on the public platform, your instinctive reaction towards him is akin to that of the orthodox Sanatanist at the approach of the Harijan. The word "poverty" is often used to denote the inability to indulge in luxuries. It is then more often a desirable and admirable thing than the reverse. But, our masses are not poor in this sense. Their life is a permanent and largely unsuccessful struggle to secure the merest necessities of animal life. So, I have preferred the word "destitution."

THE CAUSES.

Why are they thus destitute? I think that our scholars and economists are wrong in considering the Indian agricultural labourer as lazy or inefficient. My experience is that he is capable and hard working and in spite of a paternal government which supplies him with toddy and arrack at his doors, reasonably sober. His great handicaps are (1) ignorance, (2) lack of decent living standards and (3) the burden of carrying too many parasites on his shoulders. All the three are connected and the essence of the Indian problem is to fight this evil trinity.

Our people are highly taxed. The results is that the peasants are in the unenviable position of not being able to make the least possible use of the blessings of pax Britannica which our rulers are never tired of dinning into our ears. If the postal authorities take a census of families who have never posted a card or send a telegram, the result, will be a staggering blow to the prestige of the British administration. The police, the Post, the Railway, Schools and Colleges and everything else which may be put on the credit sideof our government have no meaning for the masses except as burdens they have to carry.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

The cultivable land should be split up into holdings of 5 to 25 acres according to fertility so that a family will be able to live on decent minimum level on half the produce. The other half should go to the village community oraganised as a compulsory co-operative society for common services, technical and social. The holdings should be indivisible and unsaleable so that the entire energies of the community will be concentrated on the following matters: (1) increase of efficiency in production (2) arrangement for the disposal of the surplus population and (3) maximum provision of social amenities. I would like to elaborate the thesis and also suggest the methods by which the can be brought about without a violent revolution and without cruelty to the present landholding classes who are no more responsible for he present chaotic state of affairs than any other class.

THREATENED TO TEACH HIM GOOD LESSON

Sesnath Pande Gives Evidence In Pakur Murder Case

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Hearing to the case in which Benovendra Chandra Pande and three Calcutta doctors are charged with conspiracy to murder Amrendra Chandra Pandey was resumed to-day after the Muharrum holidays.

Sesnath Pande of Pakur gave evidence as to how accused Benoyendra was trying to deprive his brother Amarendra, deceased, of his half share of Rs. 17,000 deposited in Court. Plot was frustrated as Amarendra has already applied to the Court for his share of the money. Witness deposed that for this Benovendra said that he would "teach Amarendra a good lesson."

STORY OF PIN-PRICK.

Asokenath Mitra, the next witness, and a friend of the deceased, said that he went to see Amarendra when leaving for Pakur, at the end of November 1933. Witness corroboroted the fact of the pinprick of Amarendra's uppper arm by an unknown person at Howrah station that day. Witness saw the mark of the pinprick on the upper arm of Amarendra with some glazy substance and a liquid falling from the sleeve of the shirt. When the deceased showed the pinprick to accused Benoyendra, the latter rubbed the part and said it was nothing.

Mr. Kalipada, a cousin of the deceased, insisted that Amarendra should stay back in Calcutta to get his blood examined as there was some suspicion attaching to the incident but accused Benoy took him to task for this.

Mr. Kamalaprasad next witness corroborated the story of the previous witness.

The hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

NIZAM'S CONTRACT WITH TATA'S

Rs. 20,000 To Be Paid Annually For Diversion Of Airmail

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 26.

With regard to the diversion of the Karachi-Madras airmail to Hyderabad for which negotiations have been proceeding between the Nizam's Government and Tatas for the past several months, it is understood, that an agreement has now been reached and that the service will be diverted to Hyderabad shortly.

The most important terms of the agreement. it is understood, provided that the costract with Nizam's Goversment will run concurrently with their (Tata's) contract with the Government of India, namely, until October 15, 1942 and that an annual subsidy of Rs. 20,000 will be paid to Tatas by the Nizam's Government to reimburse them for the additional expenses incurred in the operation of the modified route. This condition is to revised five years from the commencement of the contract provided that for the remaining period the annual payment to Tatas would not be less than Rs. 15,000 annually and that the above payment will be made to Tatas irrespective of any revenue earned by them through the carriage of mails or passengers.

A communication signed by the Army Secretary. Nawab Samad Yar Jung, has been sent to Tatas signifying acceptance of these terms by the Nizam's Government. It is also understood that until the Nizam's Government have their own aerodrome, the Government of India have agreed to the use of the Hakimpet landing ground for the airmail service. The Nizam's Government now await advice from Tatas stating when the first plane will include Hyderabad is its itinerary.—A. P.

BOY INJURED WITH SPEAR

Sequel To Dispute Over Passage Of Tazias

CHAPRA, April, 27.

As a result of fracas between two Akharas of Kahrani and Machukna, about four or five miles from Siwan, over the passage of the Tazias, a riot occurred at the latter place on the last day of Muhurrum and a boy of tender age is reported to have been seriously injured with Bhala.

The District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Officer the Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police have proceeded on the spot.—United Press.

EXTRA POLICE FOR GARULIA

CALCUTTA, April 23.

In connection with the Muhurram disturbance at Garulia, 23 persons have been arrested.

Extra police force has been deputed to the place. The situation is now quiet.—A. P.

HUSBAND KILLS WIFE WITH HATCHET

Alleges Her Infidelity Provoked Him To Take Revenge

INDORE, April, 27.

News has been received here that a Chirad of village Bangurda in the neighbourhood of Indore on the Hatod Road cut off the nose and dealt a fatal blow with a sharp hatchet on the head of his wife, killing her almost instantaneously.

Subsequently the man went to the Hatod Police Station and confessed his crime producing the severed piece of his wife's nose. It appears that the man suspected his wife of infidelity and took revenge on her. The police inspected the scene of occurrence and recovered the hatchet and arrested the man.—United Press.

23 PERSONS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Twenty-three men were arrested in connection with disturbances at Garulia 20 miles from Calcutta, on the last day of the Mohurrum, between Muslim processionists and Hindu labourers —United Press.

FRONTIER HINDUS ARE IN MINORITY

Malaviya's Move To Redress Their Grievances

PESHAWAR, April 25.

It is reported that Pundit Malaviya held private discussions with Frontier Hindus of different schools of thought with a view to reconciling the differences which have become acute over holding of the Frontier, the Punjab and Sind Hindus Conference at Peshawar.

Prominent Hindus discussed with the Pundit their grievances as a minority in this province. It is understood that resolutions will be framed with a view to redressing them.

Sir Abdul Qayum Khan, Minister of the Frontier Government, also had private talks with the Pundit at Mr. Meherchand Khanna's house. It is learnt that questions relating to Frontier minorities and kindred subjects were discussed.—A.P.

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from Page 6.)

ly sympathising with that future generation and confessing that he himself realises that there is something radically, amazingly, wrong with it, that it urgently needs to be changed for something better? A civilisation which brings about senseless horrible vast butchery of human beings and waste of human labour as that of the World-War, and then caps it with almost as horrible or even more grindingly, voluminously, painful world-bankruptcy, which maintains thirty million Unemployed in dole houses and thirty million misemployed in barracks, is surely not worth perpetuating, indeed not possible to carry on much longer.

Why then jail and beggar Congressmen who visualise and ask for—much less than the radical changes in all departments of life which Sir M. Hailey sympathetically foresees and predicts as certain? Scarcely even Pandit Jawaharlal would hope for what Sir M. Hailey reguards as indubitably coming near! Indeed, "'tis a mad world, my Masters!"

UPSIDE DOWN WORLD

Instead of administration (i.e. 'service' of the public by the public-servant) we have government (i.e. ordering about and feeling important and lording it as officer and governor); instead of consultation, repression.

Cannot, should not, Sir M. Hailey use the elements of powerful sanity in his mind, shown by the above extract from his speech, to counteract the widespread bureaucratic insanity, if not of all lands then at least of this unhappy country where he and his compeers have power, to usher in here the era which he sympathetically foresees with such certainty, and usher it in without the storms. the upheavals, the catastrophes, which have so far in history been the usual accompaniments of the births of new eras?

THE MEAN

The Western human world is divided into two main sections to-day. One has moved, is moving, or wishing and trying to move in the direction of Russian Bolshevik Communism; the other in that of Italian Fascist Socialism, is no compromise between the two possible, a middle course combining the best features of both? Individual men, if they are not wholly at the brute-stage of mind, if they are at all thoughtful, often realise, after having fought with and badly hurt each other in moments of uncontrolled passion, what fools they were to have fought over what they now see to have been a mere misunderstanding, which could easily have been removed if they had only discussed and explained amicably. So it is with nations and theorists and theories. Error always lies in the extremes, and truth in the mean. Since nature is obviously made up of opposites, all life must be a compromise. Accordingly, signs are not wanting that Bolshevism will accept some of the good features of Capitalism and Fascism of Communism, and so, some day, Bolshevism and Fascism may be able to shake hands, not only for practical political purposes of avoiding conflict, as they have already done, but also on matters of doctrine (vide p. 72, of "Twelve Studies"). One of the main purposes of the present series of articles is to invite, to this possibility, the attention of those who will, sooner or later, have to build the new Constitution of India, and to make suggestions towards it.

(To Be Continued.)

BRANDED HIM AS DISHONEST PERSON

M. P. Appeals Against His Manager's Acquittal

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Before Justice Mr. Guha and Mr. Justice Bartley, an application was made on behalf of Mr. H. K. Hales, M P, to-day against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, acquitting Mr. G. D. Williams, of charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of sems of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 alleged to be realised by him from a motor cycle house. The Opposite party, Williams, was the manager of the petitioner and he denied the charge.

The magistrate acquitted Williams, holding that the case was maliciously false and subsequently made a complaint against the petitioner under section 211 of the I.P.C. An appeal against the latter order has been admitted by the High Court and is now pending.

Clear Case.

The petitioner submitted that his case was clear and the inference of a guilt of the opposite party was irresistable. Furthermore, the case was of a great public importance i nso far as the mercantile community was concerned in seeing that if managers apointed by the absentee proprietors of business houses could avoid breach of trust to monies received by them in course of their service, and were not only allowed to go scot-free on quite wrong, illegal and unjustifiable grounds, but the complainant was branded as a most dishonest persos on quite unjustifiable grounds.

It would inevitably tend to retard the expansion of trade and commerce and would put a premium on the dishonest employees who rob their masters.

Their Lordships directed that the application be kept on record to be heard along with appeal of Mr. Hales. A notice of this application was directed to be served on Williams.—A. P.

DACOITS FIRE ON CHOWKIDAR

LUDHIANA, April, 27.

Suspicion being aroused by their movement last night the Chowkidar who was on duty in a timber depot near the railway station, Badowal about seven miles from here challenged a number of persons who immediately opened fire in reply and made good their escape.

It is reported the Chowkidar who received serious injuries has been removed to the local civil hospital and a report has been lodged with the police. It is believed that the suspects were some dacoits who were running about to conceal their movements.—United Press.

CONJURING CRICKETER

B J. Barnett, the Victorian wicketkeeper, is one of the most popular members of the Australian cricket party on board the Oxford.

This is probably due to his faculty for entertaining as well as his being an excellent dancer. He entertained the ship's stewards in their quarters, and his clever sleight-of-hand conjuring tricks were warmly applauded.

It is suggested that if Barnett carries on these tricks in England local umpires will be somewhat mystified when th's popular young player is keeping wicket.

INDIAN ATHLETE'S SUCCESS IN LONDON

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 27.

Information has been received here from London that Fatha Uddin Akdar, a Hyderabad student has won the Athletic Championship presented by the Cooch Behar State at the Indian Athletic Conference which was open to all foreign students. Mr. Akbar set up many new records.—United Press.

SILCHAR GETS SIX INCHES OF RAIN

Thunderstorms Likely To Occur In Assam

POONA, April 27.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been local rain in Assam while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, South-east Madras and Mysore. A fresh Western disturbance is causing clouds in North Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Silchar six inches; Dibrugarh five; Cherrapunji four; Jessore a ahlf; Tezpur and Chittagong a quarter; Bangalore three-quarters and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam and East Bengal and at a few stations in South Madras and Mysore.—A. P.

1.3 Degrees Above Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27th April 1934

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —014 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.6 degrees 1.3 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.4 degrees 0.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 60 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-4-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.8deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

ARCHER'S RECORD FIGURE IN DANGER

Sam Heapy, the popular English jockey who rides at Stockel, near Brussels, will. in all probability, beat Fred Archer's life record of 2,747 wins this season.

By the end of the 1933 season Sam had 2.738 victories to his credit and but for a bit of bad luck when he broke a collar bone in April last year he would probably have topped Archer's scode.

Heapy has made a good start this year and has added a couple of races to his list. He won the Prix de Graces on Fat Alite on March 17, on March 22 he rode a winner on Elvange at Stockel.

Heapy has now only seven more winners to ride to equal and eight to beat Atcher's record and nothing less than an unparalleled series of mishaps seems likely to prevent him putting up a new record.

Judgments were reserved to May 11 by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, after the arguments concluded on Thursday, in the two cases in which Abdul Hussein, an engine driver, and Raghunath Sumersing, a gateman, stand charged with causing the death of Rama Vishram, an inter-locking pointsman, by rash driving and negligence respectively.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR RACE

Allahabad Will Be Control Point

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

(Latest news received from Allahabad regarding the forthcoming England-Australia Air Race shows that about 30 competitors from different countries are taking part in it. Fourteen have already entered and other entries will be sent before the closing day in June.

Allahabad will be as already announced, the control point and Gwadur is likely to be the checking point.

It is learnt that several competitors passed through Allahabad making themselves familiar to the route and landing grounds, and some special arrangements are likely to be made for fuelling the planes, because the time being essential factor and there being no mechanically operated pump here and since each plane will need between 250—400 gallons, the arrangement will necessary be such as will reduce the delay in the fuelling operation to the minimum.

It is also likely that there being no electricity near the landing ground powerful gas lamps will be provided for facilitating landing of the competitors arriving after dusk.

TRADE & FINANCE

Sharp Fluctuations In Securities

SILVER PRICES RECORD BIG DROP

Erratic Movement In Shares

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
BOMBAY, April 27.

MONEY.

Money rates were relatively easier this week and call funds were available at about 2 to 3 per cent. Yesterday the rate eased off to as low as 1 1/2 per cent. Government have discontinued the sale of intermediate three months treasury bills probably due to the fact that maturities during the coming month are comparatively smaller. Besides Government have repaid most of their borrowings from the Imperial Bank of India, for ways and means. Treasury bill maturities amounted to Rs. 150 lacs and renewals to Rs. 266.75, including intermediates of Rs. 116.75 lacs. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a decline of Rs. 63.97 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 per cent and three months 2 1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on April 20, 1934 shows an increase of Rs. 129.11 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 13,22,52,000 as compared with Rs. 22.31 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 16.09, an increase of 1.64 per cent over last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs 45.53 lacs and Rs. 29.00 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted show a small rise of Rs. 1.05 lacs. Government deposits have receded by Rs. 27.23 lacs to Rs. 6.59 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 14.20 lacs to Rs. 74.19 crores. The item of Ways and Means advances to the Government now stands at Rs. 150 lacs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET

A steady tone prevailed in the giltedged market this week, but 3 1/2 per cent Paper fluctuated sharply. After opening at Rs. 88-6, the rate declined to as low as Rs 87-11, but improved to Rs. 89 midweek and closed at Rs. 88-10. These movements were largely due to covering by bears and operations on Calcutta account. In other scrips there was not much movement. 3 1/2 per cent loan due 1947-50 after declining from Rs. 97-11 to Rs. 97-8, improved and closed at Rs. 97-12. 4 per cent loan due 1960-70 recorded a similar movement and after easing off to Rs. 101-12 closed at Rs. 102-3. 4 per cent 1934-37 is quoted at Rs. 100-8 and 1943 at Rs. 103-3. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan kept steady and closed at Rs. 108-9, and 1934 bonds at Rs. 100-8. 5 per cent loan due 1939-44 declined from Rs. 107-4 to Rs. 107, and 1940-43 loan to Rs. 107-10. 1945-55 Tax free loan kept steady at Rs. 115-1. 5 1/2 per cent loan due 1938-40 showed no change at Rs. 107-14. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan closed at Rs. 104-15 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 104-14.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was firm but dull and there were sellers of ready T T at 1/6-1/16 and buyers at 1/6- 3/32d. Business in connection with the export of gold was restricted as also merchandise export bills. The undertone of the market continues firm. The following are the forward rates:—May to June 1/6 1/16, and July 1/6 1/32.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from dol 5.14 1/2 to dol. 5.17 1/4, at the opening but gradually declined to dol. 5.13 3/8 at the close. The Paris-London cross rate after easing from 77.78 to 77.21 rose to 77.56 and finished at 77.28. The Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 21.82 and 59.93 respectively.

GOLD

The trend of prices in the gold market was towards higher levels. This was mainly due to the rumours regarding the further devaluation of the dollar in the U. S. A., as well as covering by bear operators for the double option settlement due to-day. Business transacted was moderate and mainly interbazar. Ready after opening 85-6-0 improved to Rs. 33-10-6 but receded to Rs. 33-9-3 and closed at Rs 33-9-3. Arrivals from upcountry continue fair and are estimated at about 15,000 to 20,000 tolas. Stocks on hand approximate some 4 lacs tolas and the daily offtake stands unchanged at 3000 tolas. The quotation for gold in London after improving from 135s. 2 1/2d. to 135s. 11d. closed at 135s. 7d. The price of sovereigns was quoted at Rs 21-3-6 for ready and Rs. 21-4-0 for forward at the close. Last week's shipment of gold amounted to Rs. 61.31 lacs per s.s. "Ranpura". Rs. 80.62 lacs per s.s. "Pres. Van Buren" and Rs. 0.27 lacs per s.s. "Britannia". The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 33-10-6 and Rs. 33-6-3 for ready. Rs. 33-10-3 and Rs. 33-6-6 for 30th April settlement and Rs. 33-11-3 and Rs. 33-7-3 for 29th May settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 214,699 in bar and coin.

SILVER

There was sharp decline in the price of silver in the principal world markets on heavy unloading by American operators both in New York and in London. The opposition of President Roosevelt to mandatory legislation and the growing support in the Congress in his favour have frightened both speculators and holders. This situation was reflected in the local market and prices declined substantially Ready Silver declined from Rs. 54-14 to Rs. 52-5. Business transacted was moderate and interbazar. The daily offtake was unchanged at about 50 to 55 bars. Stocks on hand continue at the high figure of 10,000 bars. In Shanghai also the dollar declined from 1/4-1/4 to 1/3-1/4d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19 7/8d. and 18 3/4d. for ready, and 20d. and 18 13/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 54-14 and Rs. 52-5 for ready, Rs. 55 and Rs. 52-6 for 4th May settlement and Rs. 55-3 and Rs. 52-9 for 2nd June settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 56,070. in coin. The Daily Trade Return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of the 20th instant shows an export of 918 bars of silver ingots to London valued at Rs. 10.64 lacs account Dy. Manager, Hamallage.

SHARES

A steady tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange this week, but price fluctuations were somewhat erratic. The cotton mill section was again dull, probably being influenced by the General labour strike in the cotton mills of the city. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 763/12-707/8-705; Century Rs. 221/4-223/2-218/12; Central India Rs. 243/12-245-241/4; Kohinoor Rs. 127/8-124/6; New Great Rs. 115-112/8; Simplex Rs. 76/4-75/10-80/10 and Swadeshi Rs. 183/2-184/6-180

In the miscellaneous section with the exception of steel group all other issues showed some losses. Tata Iron Ordys. after improving Rs. 67-12 closed at Rs 67-6, and Defds after touching Rs. 240 finished at Rs. 236/14. Tata Hydros declined from Rs. 139-11 to Rs. 138-7. Tata Power shares rose from Rs. 1030 to Rs 1045, but eased off to Rs. 1039-6 and Andhra Valleys declined from Rs. 1375 to Rs. 1367/8. Alcock shares closed at Rs. 191/4. Bombay Trams opened at Rs. 141/14 but closed at Rs. 138/2 xd Bombay Burmahs opened at Rs. 449/6 and after rising to Rs. 453/12 closed at Rs. 443/2. Bombay Steam shares lost about 5 rupees to Rs. 280/10. Cement shares were also easier. Bundis quoting at Rs. 28-10, Indian Cements at Rs. 391/4 xd and Katni ordys at Rs. 337/8. Shahabad Cement kept steady at Rs. 326/4. Railway shares showed no change in prices, Ahmd Prantij closing at Rs. 806/4 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 740.

Imperial Bank shares improved from Rs. 1312/8 to Rs 1352/8 and Contributories from Rs. 331/4 to Rs. 340. Bank of India shares were almost unchanged at Rs. 105-8, while those of the Central Bank rose from Rs. 24/12 to Rs. 25/12

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 27.

Following further weak China advices, the local silver market again declined to-day on increased long liquidation. Shanghai Exchange on London closed to-day at 13 1/4. In the local market May delivery opened at Rs. 58/6 and prices declined to Rs. 58/2 At the decline there was some covering which resulted on a small rally of annas two to Rs. 58/4. The undertone of the market was easy. Gold market was fairly steady following a decline of 28 points in London. Paris Exchange to 77.28 while Dollar-sterling cross rate was quoted 5.13 5/8. There was a moderate enquiry.

Ready silver	.....	52	2 0
May delivery	.....	58	4 0
June delivery	.....	52	9 0
Ready gold	.....	33	10 0
May delivery	.....	33	10 3
June delivery	.....	33	10 9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 26

Spot silver	.....	42 1/2 cents.
May delivery	.....	43.00—.40c.
July delivery	.....	43.25—.35c.

Tone:—Easy.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following report will be submitted before the shareholders of the Union Bank of India, at its 15th ordinary general meeting to be held on 10th May:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1934.

The net profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 55,645-9-11 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 2,83,473-14-1. This amount the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To pay a dividend of annas four per share (free of Income-Tax) on 7,98,000 shares	1,99,500	0	0
To write down the Premises Account	10,000	0	0
To set aside for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year	20,000	0	0
To carry forward the Balance to next year's account ...	53,973	14	1
Rs.	2,83,473	14	1

The Shareholders will note with satisfaction that the market value of the Bank's Investments shows a good surplus.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 132 at Cross Rate 5.13 5/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 189—Liverpool May 5.63 Rs. 56 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 190—Liverpool July 5.64 Rs. 55 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York—Broach A-May 189—New York May 10.73 Rs. 43 at Cross Rate 5.13 5/8.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 190—New York July 10.92 Rs. 46 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.13 5/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 26

Broach A-May Op. 190 1/2; Highest 192; Lowest 190 1/2; Closing 191 3/4

Broach J-Aug. Op. 191 3/4; Highest 193 1/4; Lowest 191 3/4; Closing 192 3/4

Oomra May Op. 167; Highest 168 1/2; Lowest 167; Closing 168 1/2

Oomra July Op. 166 1/2; Highest 168 1/4; Lowest 166 1/2; Closing 168

Bengal May Op. 124 3/4; Highest 126 1/4; Lowest 124 3/4; Closing 126 1/4

Bengal July Op. 126 3/4; Highest 128 1/4; Lowest 126 3/4; Closing 128 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 12

COTTON ARRIVALS

Bombay, April 27.

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 24th April	8,172
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,772,558
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,799,689
Decrease	—27,124

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, April 26.

SAKELS—		
May	.....	11.49—.15
July	.....	15.66—.14
November	.....	14.86—.12
January	.....	14.92—.12
March	.....	14.91—.12
ASHMOUNI.—		
June	.....	11.22—.05
October	.....	11.27—.08
December	.....	11.36—.07

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 27.

		cwts.
Wheat	.....	14,400
Linseed	.....	32,056
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds		428
Gingellyseed	.....	494
Poppyseed	.....	65
Groundnuts	.....	24,718
Castorseed	.....	6,247
Rice	.....	48,542
Myrabollams	.....	3,405
Cottonseed	.....	7,354
Gram	.....	5,312
Joowar	.....	440
Barley	.....	45
Coal	.....	4,697
Bajree	.....	1,889
		tons.

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS

The Dy. Controller of the Currency Bombay, has issued the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd April 1934.

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,76,75,78
Reserve Coin and Bullion—	
Silver coin in India	85,69,23
Gold bullion in India	41,55,45
Silver bullion in India	11,54,80
Securities (purchase price) in India	29,52,17
Securities (purchase price) in England	8,44,13

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, April 26.

Total Bullion	£192,100,000
Public Deposits	£ 15,800,000
(a) Other Deposits	£136,500,000
Government, Securities	£ 75,700,000
(b) Other Securities	£ 15,900,000
Notes and Coins	£ 78,400,000
Notes in Circulation	£373,700,000
Ratio of reserve to Liabilities	51.47 p.c.
(a) Other Deopsits including Bankers	£ 99,500,000
(b) Other Securities, including discount and advances	£ 5,300,000

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 20th April 1934.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	6,59,00,000
Other Deposits	74,19,78,000
Sundries	1,39,84,000
Total Rupees	93,03,62,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	53,37,78,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	1,50,00,000
Loans	2,29,10,000
Cash Credits	16,29,42,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,70,86,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	46,16,000
Dead Stock	2,54,82,000
Sundries	46,35,000
Balances with other Banks	16,61,000
	79,81,10,000
Cash	13,22,52,000
Total Rupees	93,03,62,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£ 986.700
Advances and Investments in London	£1,627,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 127,000

Percentage 16.09

Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease.
Public Deposits	Rs 27,23,000
Other Deposits	Rs. 14,20,000
ASSETS.	
	Increase.
Bank's Investments	Rs. 72,00,000
	Decrease.
Loans	Rs. 45,53,000
Cash Credits	Rs. 29,00,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Rs. 3,64,000
	Increase.
Cash	Rs. 1,29,11,000
	Decrease.
Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India	Rs. 1,50,00,000

Percentage 16.09.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, April 27.

C/Melbourne, Roberts, New York.
Chybassa, Beattry, Calcutta.
Bahadur, Brewin, Rangoon.
Nagata Maru, Okuda, Kobe.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 27.

Kabinga, Readwin, Bhownagar.

Bombay, April 28.

Narkunda. Sudell, London.
Elysia Henderson, Bhownagar.

LOADING

Bombay, April 27.

Steamer Naringa for Rangoon.
Steamer Wartenfel for Hamburg.
Steamer Hopedeni for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS

Bombay, April 27.

s.s. Narkunda—The P & O S N Co's English mail steamer Narkunda will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Bellard Pier station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

s.s. C/Melbourne—The F F Campbel Co's steamer City of Melbourne arrived in harbour on Friday from New York with a general cargo.

s.s. Chybassa. The B I S N Co's steamer Chybassa, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a general cargo. rice and coal.

s.s. Bahadur.—The T M Co's steamer Bahadur arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

s.s. Nagata Maru.—The N Y K steamer Nagato Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

s.s. Elysia—The Graham T Co's steamer Elysia will sail to-day for Bhownager with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 27.

s.s. Narkunda for London—25 bales numdas D Abraham & Sons; 74 cases bristles D Abraham & Sons.

s.s. Elysia for Liverpool.—13 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 50 bales wool raw Eastern Wooi Trading Co; 27 bales wool raw Suchedina; 16 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 150 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Manchester.—25 bales cotton waste S Trikamlal & Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Plasgow.—67 bags karadi seed T S Thadani & Cons.

s.s. Wartenfels for Hamburg—1405 bags groundnut cakes H Rawji & Co.

For Ratterdom.—125 bales wool raw E Mavji & Co; 2560 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp.—60 bales wool raw E Mavji & Co; 3840 bags groundnut cakes A Oomberbhoy; 2820 bags groundnut cakes H Rawji & Co.

s.s. C/o Worcester for Boston.—51 cks animal skin D Abraham & Sons.

For Philadelphia—58 cks. animal skins D Abraham & Sons.

For New York—7 bags gum olibonum Y E Dossabhoy; 26 bags gum karaya Y E Dossabhoy; 5 bags fedorg roots Y E Dossabhoy; 1 pot Palma Rosa oil; 320 bundles henna leaves A Virji & Co.

For Halifax—70 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills.

s.s. Tergestea for Trieste.—55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co., Ld; 220 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton raw N Rajaram & Co.

For Piracus—700 bales cotton raw Langley & Co.

For Piraws.—700 bales cotton raw G K Kaishaw Ltd.

For Venice—250 bales cotton raw Bruel & Co; 375 bales cotton raw Raili Bros; 55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 2500 bags groundnuts Langley & Co; 1400 bags castor seed Strauss & Co.

s.s. Bhutan for Kobe—100 bales cotton A Khimji & Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Nagsi & Co, 300 bales cotton raw Katak & Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Futehally & Co; 100 bales cotton raw Breul & Co; 100 bales cotton raw V Poonji & Co; 100 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co; 100 bales cotton raw B Mahaeshwari; 100 bales cotton raw Langley & Co; 100 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.

For Yokkaichi—900 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw A Poddar & Co; 1200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Nogasoki—100 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co.

For Hongkong.—8500 bks. onions R E Dadachanji.

s.s. Nagato Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton raw N Manilal & Co.

s.s. Heijin Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw N Manilal & Co; 300 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 200 ables cotton raw Katak & Co; 100 ables cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw Langley & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co; 80 tons iron scrap J Gahriel.

For Yokohama—75 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Nagosaki—100 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Nagsi & Co.

For Osaka.—100 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd 100 bls cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay, April 27.

s.s. Jalaratna, Agents S S N Co. from Rangoon—25740 bags rice; 6 cases dyes.

From Colombo.—1236 bags copra.

From Cochin.—210 bundles coir yarn; 208 bundles coir rope; 91 cases paper.

s.s. Elysia, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd. from Liverpool—25 cases whisky; 496 cases China clay; 176 cases e'ware; 640 cases machinery; 83 cases silk yarn; 330 cases glycerine; 100 cases glassware; 152 cases batteries; 1200 cases tiles; 169 cases hammers; 134 cases casings; 199 cases motor car cover; 49 cases iron flanges; 27 cases electric fans; 64 cases cotton yarn; 10 cases art silk; 575 cases cottons; 66 cases cocks; 100 cases cisterns; 697 bundles galvd. sheets; 120 bundles plates; 908 bundles steel; 254 bundles steel bars; 268 bundles wagons; 50 cases nails; 85 cases beer; 272 cases looms; 85 cases screws; 100 bales newspapers; 20 drums colour; 417 drums paint; 48 drums lub. oil; 466 cases tyres; 177 cases plywood 106 kgs coal pitch 1000 nos stonebundles tubes; 408 drums chemicals.

From Glasgow.—485 cases springs; 177 cases nails; 25 cases ale; 220 cases whisky; 230 cases beer; 34 cases paper; 122 cases sewing cotton thread; 140 cases cottons; 519 cases bolts and nuts; 106 kgs. piteh; 1000 nos stoneware jars; 88 bundles shovels; 350 bundles cisterns; 558 bundles tubes; 1412 bundles steel sheets; 852 bundles steel bars; 119 bundles steel joists; 90 bundles rivets 400 bundles fire bricks 7552 plates spelter.

From Alexandria—135 bales cotton.

From Port Said.—50 cases fruits.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, April 26.

(Messrs Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rates per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.—

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 17, 19
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 19
Tilseed Rs. 28, 30
Linseed Rs. 20, 22
Tuar Rs. 18 19
Lintal Rs. 16, 18
Dhana Rs. 34, 39
Ajavaa Rs. 18, 22
Moog (Green) Rs. 18 22
Moog (Black) Rs. 12, 16
Oil Cakes Rs. 14 20
Cotton seed Rs 8, 9
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 70, 75
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 64, 70
Wheat flour Maida per bag 95 Srs. Rs. 10, 12
Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 Srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs Rs. 3
Tea rare per lbs.—
Chandara Brand Re. 0/7 to 1/4
Bharmal Re 0/8 to 1/6.
Otur Brand Rs 0/6 to 1/8.
Lipton 9 as to 1/12
Shares:—
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 34.
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 105.
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 134.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 118/12.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 100.
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 30.
100 Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd. 5.
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20.
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 100.
100 Bhagaratha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 4.
50 Navayouga Mills Ltd. 1.
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8.
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 7
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 18
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 14.

Heavy demand Dairy Shares on account of Pure Milk at other Shares declining.

Grain and seed Market strong Bombay and other Citys buying. Cotton Market declining.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 27.

Linseed May	.....	6	11 0
Linseed Sept.	.....	6	13 9
Wheat May	.....	4	3 0
Wheat Sept.	.....	4	2 0

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, April 26.

May	0.75 3/4—1/8c.
July	0.75 3/4c.
September	0.76 3/4c.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 26

July	1.47—01
September	1-53—02
December	1-60—01
January	1-61—01

Tone:—Quiet

Available everywhere or from Paragon Products Co., Fort, Bombay

Distributors for the Bombay Presidency:
PARAGON PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

INDIGESTION? AFRAID TO EAT? STOMACH TROUBLE?

QUICK RELIEF!
for STOMACH SUFFERERS

A FAMOUS DOCTOR SAYS:
"Bisurated Magnesia gives excellent results and can be considered the ideal remedy for stomach pains and hyperacidity. It is particularly recommended for Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Flatulence and even stomach ulcers."
H. L.

The most recent medical research and X-ray experiments prove there is no better, quicker or surer stomach remedy obtainable than 'Bisurated' Magnesia. It is unique because it is the complete treatment for stomach troubles. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is a potent neutraliser of the acids which cause indigestion and gastric ulcers—it also spreads a protecting film over the stomach so that digestion can proceed without discomfort until the inflamed lining is healed. Stomach pains are instantly relieved, digestion is soon made perfect and you can eat what you like without fear of suffering.

'Bisurated' Magnesia
THE PROVEN STOMACH REMEDY
PRESCRIBED BY DOCTORS FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS

ASPRO GIVES HEALTH AND PROTECTION TO MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD

WE live in an age of change. Old ideas and old systems have outlived themselves. Medicine now has to fulfil a world demand for quick relief, quick service and quick healing. That is why 'ASPRO' has come to the fore as the master medicine of the civilised world. It caters for all—for the old and the young, for all nations; it is a universal remedy, for the quick relief of pain—for the banishment of epidemic complaints. It relieves rheumatism in one night, brings sweet sleep to the sleepless, and helps every member of the household from old to young. The action of 'ASPRO' is a soothing one—it does not harm the heart, neither does it create a habit. It is a known fact that two 'ASPRO' tablets and a hot lemon drink will smash up the most obstinate influenza attack. 'ASPRO' saves you lying up. It saves time, money and expense. It frees you from the aches and pains of the strenuous life. 'ASPRO' means insurance against pain for every home, for those who keep a packet for protection. Even a small packet will enable you to try 'ASPRO' and obtain the most wonderful benefits. Why not try 'ASPRO' to-day?

READ this TESTIMONY

'EXCELLENT IDEA' SAYS DOCTOR

Dear Sirs—
My children are subject to Bronchitis, and as soon as they are attacked we give them an 'ASPRO' and it immediately deals with the rising fever. A Doctor here, when the wife told him she always gives 'ASPRO' to the children, said: "A most excellent idea." Neighbours here often send round and ask the wife if she has one or two to spare, and we have assured many that they do not affect children's hearts, let alone adults.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. E. WARBEY.

CHEST COLD STOPPED

Park Road, Hillary,
Natal.

Dear Sir,
I have much pleasure in thanking you for your wonderful 'ASPRO' which stopped a severe attack of chest cold, after suffering about twelve months. At first I tried many a medicine but none put an end to it. At last I gave 'ASPRO' a trial and the result is wonderful and I am more than pleased with it.

Yours faithfully,
P. S. REDDY.

P. S.—I have written this letter for you to read and will you please let the public read it too.

IMMEDIATE AND LASTING RELIEF FOR MALARIA

110 Abercorn Street,
Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.

Dear Sirs,
I feel compelled to write and express my gratification on the wonderful result obtained from my using 'ASPRO'. 'ASPRO' is without the slightest doubt marvellous; I cannot but stand amazed at what good it has done me.

I have suffered cruelly from malaria attacks in their very worst forms for the past 16 years. In spite of medical treatment, drugs, injections, etc., I found no relief, and in despair I felt that there was left nothing for me but to reskin myself to this intermittent suffering, often entailing an absence from work for weeks at a stretch.

This was a gloomy outlook indeed, but fortunately a ray of light dawned in the shape of 'ASPRO'. I tried a packet. To my greatest surprise I found immediate relief. What is more to its credit is that since my using 'ASPRO' it is now eight months since I last had an attack of malaria. 'ASPRO' is an invaluable "vade mecum" and I shall never be without it again.

You have my heartfelt congratulations on what you have done for suffering humanity since 'ASPRO' has been placed on the market.
D. M. J. LE ROUX.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:
H. J. FOSTER & CO., LTD.
AHMEDABAD HOUSE
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY
and at
Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Rangoon
Made by ASPRO LTD., SLOUGH, BUCKS

Further Liquidation In N. Y. Cotton

MARKETS BECOMING OVERSOLD

Upward Reaction Due

SOUTHERN SELLING ABSORBED BY MILLS

Bombay, April 27.

The New Dork cotton furtures market again ruled easy on continued long liquidation and recorded a further decline of about a dollar per bale on Thursday. At the opening the market was influenced by higher Liverpool advices but the opening improvement was soon lost on general liquidation influenced by unfavourable conditions in dry goods market and Southern selling. The decline is overdone and the technical situation of the market has greately improved and feeling in favoure of a natural reaction is increasing.

NEW WORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 9 points with May delivery 11.03. There was general selling which in the absence of any demand resulted in a steady decline in prices through out the day a fall of 30 points was recorded. It is said that some mills were hedging their unsold stocks of cloth by sales of futures and the market displayed weak undertone. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 21 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 20 points to 10.90c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also weak and closed at a decline of 21 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices closed 23 points down at 11.05 per lb.

MARKET HEALTHIER.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Disappointment over inflation and the silver problem has caused heavy liquidation by weak holders.

There has been a decline of about 2 cents from the high level touched during the middle of February and a reaction now seems imminent at any time. It must be remembered that Government have advanced loans at 10 cents per lb. and may continue this in order to check any serious decline especially in view of the cheap interest rates and abundance of reserve credits.

The present stocks in America are about 3 million bales smaller than this time last year and the recent heavy decline has brought American cotton on a more favourable parity with Indian and outside growths. Although new crop preparations are reported satisfactory with estimates of about 41 per cent. having been planted, recent rains have retarded progress and some washouts are reported.

The political situation in America continues to be uncertain; but it must be borne in mind that the present party in power may not desire to jeopardize their prospects at the forthcoming election campaign by allowing a precipitate decline in commodities which would paralyse the improvement in trade and upset all their economic measures.

The market now looks to be in a much healthier condition and purchases at this level appear very attractive.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 9 points on parity with previous New York closing but the market opened very steady at a decline of three points under scale down buying with scarcity of sellers. There was some long liquidation and prices recorded a further fall of 2 points. There was a fairy large trade calling and fixing of prices and Japan was also buying. The market displayed good undertone and the opening weakness in New York market was not followed. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 5.97d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures maret was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 6 points with May 4.53, July 4.54 and October 4.59d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling in Uppers, Sakels futures closed at a decline of 6 points and spot cotton prices lost 10 points to 8.11. Uppers futures closed at a loss of 10 to 12 points and spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 6.40d. per lb.

TRADING MARKET

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Straddle differences between Liverpool and the American Exchanges have narrowed to some small extent during the last day or two, probably owing to the influence of the above Bill, and we would advise that the possibility of its enactment should be taken into consideration in regard to straddle transactions. We think it is unfortunate that nationalistic legislation of this sort should receive the attention of the United States Administration at a time when international co-operation for the restoration of world trade should be the chief aim. In this connection it is significant to note that there is increasing opposition in Senate circles to the Tariff Bill, which the President, on his return, may find necessary to shelve.

Locally, there has been no particular feature upon which to comment and we have experienced a sequence of quiet and uninteresting session. Very little interest is being taken in the market at present by outside interests and trad support has been small, partly owing to the intervention of holidays. There has been only a small alteration in the relationship between the various months since we last wrote and the nearer months are showing great steadiness as compared to more distant positions.

Accounts from Manchester are perhaps slightly more satisfactory with some enquiry for our goods coming fro India, though dealers abroad are still resisting current prices.

In conclusion, we see nothing to warrant any alteration in the opinion which we have been expressing for some weeks past, that we look for purely trading markets in the immediate future until some fresh feature appears on which to base "bullish" enterprise, and we would continue to advocate purchases on weak markets, and that advantage should be taken of any opportunity to secure moderate profits.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May highest (10 a.m.)	11.03+09
New York May lowest 2-36 p.m.)	10.73—21
Liverpool October highest (10-1 a.m.)	5.70—02
Liverpool October lowest 4-15 p.m.)	5.65—07

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Liquidation continuing far East, European buying; decline may go somewhat further; reaction seems due.

Liverpool.—Renewed heavy liquidation New York owing improbability Silver legislation; Liverpool acting well.

Liverpool.—Cotton technical position healthier, advise buying.

Liverpool.—Liverpool does not respond to the decline in New York owing to more disposition for business at present prices; spinners have fixed the prices of a considerable quantity of "Call" cotton.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Continued heavy liquidation, reported mills hedging stocks.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

Renewed heavy liquidation in New York owing improbability Silver Legislation, Liverpool acting well.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Opened higher owing to very favourable Liverpool cables but since has declined owing to heavy liquidation in stale long lines. Expect reaction as the decline has been so rapid. Cotton goods market yarn market business is at a standstill.

New York.—Heavy forced liquidation catching stop orders. Trade principal buyers.

New York.—Think that market well liquidated. Recommend buying.

New York.—Market tired of long liquidation. Hedge sales by mills gradually becoming oversold. Good rally due Government supporting silver market. Our parity is below London.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cables from their Liverpool office:—

10 a.m. "Heavy liquidation, think about completed. Think present prices attractive."

9-25 p.m. "Heavy liquidation by southern mill group believe completed. Good trade demand and Japanese buying. Think low enough."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York April 26

May 1934	10.73—21
July 1934	10.92—21
October 1934	11.08—12
December 1934	11.19—19
January 1935	11.24—20
March 1935	11.36—21
Middling Spot	10.90—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 26.

May 1934	10.71—23
July 1934	10.88—23
October 1934	11.05—21
Middling Spot	10.98—2?

NEW YORK.

New York, April 26

New York 10-24 a.m.—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	11.20
October 1934	11.36
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	11.03
October 1934	11.17

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 26

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 26.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
April 1934		5.71—07
May 1934		5.71—07
June 1934		5.71—07
July 1934	5.73	5.72—01
August 1934		5.70—06
September 1934		5.68—06
October 1934	5.67	5.66—06
November 1934		5.65—06
December 1934		5.65—07
January 1935		5.65—07
February 1935		5.65—06
March 1935		5.65—07
April 1935		5.65—05
Middling Spot		5.97—12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 26

SAKELLARIDIS—	
May 1934	7.91
July 1934	7.93
October 1934	7.88
November 1934	7.88
December 1934	7.87
January 1935	7.87
F. G. F. Spot	8.11

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 26

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.54
Fine (Good Staple)	4.69
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.84
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.49
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.64
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.79
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.26
Fine	3.39
Superfine	3.45
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.39
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	9
Amer Power & Light Pfd. 6 dol.	29
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	23
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	59
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	24
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	48
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	56
Consolidated Gas	36
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. & Tel.	120
Western Union Telg.	53
Radio Corp	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	46
New York Central	34 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	28
Erie R. R.	22
Pennsylvania R. R.	34
Union Pacific R. R.	130
Great North Pfd	28
National Dairy	17
Hiram Walker	41
Distillers Seagram	19
Amr. Tobacco B	71
Dupont	95
St. Oil of N. J.	46
Montgomery Ward	30
Amr Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	79
Kelvinator	19
Amr. Locomotive	32
Bethelehem Steel	42
United States Steel	50 1/4
American Smelting	41
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	28 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	16 1/4
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	33
International Harvestor	41
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	24
General Motors	37 7/8
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
Goodyear Tyre	36
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	28
Socony	16
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	31
Sun Life of Canada	465
National Distillers	30
Celanese Corporation of Am.	33
Alaska Juneau	20
Remington Rand	12
General Foods	35
Eaton Mfg.	20
Philips Petrol	19
Allis Chalmers	19
Goodrich Rubber	16

Consolidated Gas has declared dol 1/2 div against dol 3/4 previous payment. Borkers loans down 45 million dollars.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 26.

May	49 1/4—1/8d.
July	51 3/4
October	54 1/4
December	55 3/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 27.

Insympathy with a further decline of 21 points in New York futures the local cotton market opened quiet at Rs 190 for Broach J-A delivery. There was some short covering which improved prices to Rs. 190/8 but prices declined to Rs. 189 on increased selling Some of the local operators who believed in Roosevelts Inflation and were carrying speculative purchases unloaded a portion of their holdings. The market was quiet and some offeres were also reported as sellers.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 8 points and later on was quoted 5 points down. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 188/4
Broach J-A 189/8
Oomra May 165
Oomra July 164/8
Bengal May 123/8
Bengal July 125/12

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay April 27.

	To-day	Total
Broach A-M.	100	200

READY COTTON SALES

April 27

100 Volkart Bros, Hansi 127
91 Narshi Nagshi, Shegaon 159 3/4
105 Narshi Nagshi, Sanavad, 167 1/2
50 Bussan and Co., Aurangabad 156
55 Bussan and Co., Purna 156 1/2
100 Narandas Chunilal Surat farm 76 on
100 G G Kesha and Co, Itola 193 1/2
112 Toyomankwak, Jalna 9 off
64 Toyomankwak Ahmednagar 156 1/2
64 Toyomankwak Jalna 9 off
100 Samji Karamshi Sailu 7 off
300 G G Kesha Badarpur 6 on
46 Toyomankwak Buranpur 162

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 27.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	135/38	...
Bengal Fine	131/33	...
Bengal F.G.	128/30	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	131/33	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	128/30	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	181/84	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	181/84	...
Pundhurna Fine	172/74	...
Yeotmal Fine	172/74	...
Arvi Fine	170/72	...
Ellichpur Fine	172/74	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	162/66	...
Khamgaon Fine	162/66	...
Mulkaupr Fine	156/58	...
Khandesh Fine	151/54	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	158/61	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	170/72	...
Broach Fine	197/99	...
Punjab/American	207	...
Punjab/American mix	197	...
Cambodia	...	244
Miraj/Sangli	...	179/64
Coompta Good	...	169
Jinja	317	...
Busoga	320	...
Kampala	322	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	2 days	This year
Khandesh	1,890	244,393
Central India	1,318	182,408
Barsi and Nagar	291	154,731
Hyderabad-Gaorani	195	40,979
Berar	5,017	375,491
Central Provinces	1,250	94,144
Total Oomras	9,961	1,092,146
Dholera	2,774	51,205
N.-W Provinces	...	7,979
Rajputana	353	39,377
Sind-Punjab	1,806	149,024
Broach	4,806	281,222
Coompta & Dharwar	2,092	17,894
Westerns-Northerns	1,090	12,873
Cocoianada	...	1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	201	15,129
Persian	...	1,301
American	...	26,244
Egyptian and African	103	101,325
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	...	24
Total	23,186	1,795,744

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 19th April.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,570	284,572
Japan & China	9,099	493,849
Coast Ports	160	10,747
Up-country by Rail	...	80,556
Afloat in harbour for Europe		15,778
China and Japan	...	
Total	10,679	885,450

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 27.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal.—					
U. P..	133	130	127	122	
Panjab	133	130	127	122	
Rajputana	133	130	127	122	
Oomra No. 3	174	171	169	165	...
C. P. No. 1	187	184	182	178	...
C. P. No. 2	180	177	175	171	...
Broach No. 2	...	197	195	193	191
Punjab-Ame.	...	106	204	202	200
Surat	...	259	257	255	...
Rajpipla	...	258	256	254	...
Navsari	...	261	259	257	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 26-4-34	7075000	7797000
Receipts Yesterday 26-4-34	6000	8000
Exports to date 26-4-34	6445000	6510000
Stock at Ports 20-4-34	3051000	4234000
Stock Interior Towns 20-4-34	1523000	1773000
Stock Liverpool 20-4-34	1040000	825000
Visible Supply 20-4-34	6899000	8478000
Quantity in Sight 20-4-34	10965000	11662000
Quantity out of Sight 20-4-34	10619000	9988000

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Bombay, April 26.

May	12.83+.05
June	-3.00+.08

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 27.

B C RATE.
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Apr-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-July-August.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Sept-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 April, May
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 June-July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 261
Banks selling T T 259
Banks buying T T 258
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 578
Banks buying D D 588
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying 60 days 77 3/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 86
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.13 5/8 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/4 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 27th inst.
London/Paris 77.12 26th inst.
London/Belgium 21.81 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.74 26th inst.
London/Italy 59.94 26th inst.
London/Berlin 12.95 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 26th inst
London/New York 5.13 1/8 26th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53 1/2 26th inst.
Java/London 7.50 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-15-6 1/2 25th inst. £6-15-7 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 3/4 25th inst. 18 3/4 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 7/8 25th inst. 18 13/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 3/8 25th inst. 43.00 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c 25th inst. 15/16 p.c 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/16 p.c 25th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

SEEDS.

London, April 26

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-11-3.
Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £11-12 5
Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton April/May sellers £9 16/3.
Linseed La Plata, c. i. f. Hull, per ton April/May sellers £11-17-6.

LINSEED OILS.

London, April 26.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers £18/9
Linseed Oils Naked London, per ton May/Aug. sellers £19-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, April 26.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8
National Bank of India	49
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66 N.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90 7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	78-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	102 5/8
	Exdividend.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-1/8

LONDON METALS.

London April 26

	£
Copper Brazers	44-3/4
Yellow Metal	37-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	240-1/2

LONDON SILVER

London, April 26

Silver.—Quietly steady
Spot 18-3/4
Forward 18 13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 26

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15-7

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 26

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.96-1/2
Amsterdam	7.53-3/4
Brussels	21.82
Madrid	36.34
Milan	59.93
Berne	15.76
Paris	77.28
Prague	122.93
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	5.13-1/4

LONDON RUBBERS

London, April 26

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb., ellers £6-0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GENERAL LONG LIQUIDATION

Market Correcting Overbought Conditions

Bombay, April 27.

The local Share Bazaar again ruled quiet with general long liquidation influenced by further fall in raw cotton prices and Mill strike. The market was overbought and needed a temporary lull to improve the technical state. Attention of this point was drawn and now the market is correcting overbought state. Existence of weak long interest near the top of the market is always dangerous but the recent long liquidation is improving the general state. Still there is a fair amount of long interest in the market which is likely to result in further temporary decline. There is no room for any material decline but buyers will do well by awaiting low levels.

There was general liquidation to-day and every share on the forward list recorded a fall. Tata Steel shares in the absence of any support ruled easy, Hydro-Electric, shares, Mill shares and Cement shares were qniet with increased selling pressure. Tata Power shares fairly steady with a limited business. Government securities also met with long liquidation.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay. April 27.

		Rs. as
100	Ahm. Advance	275
500	Bom. Cotton	20 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	701 4
250	Bradbury	80 0
100	Century	216 4
100	Central India	240 0
100	Colaba	71 14
100	Coorla	93 2
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	401 4
1	E D Sassoon	0-2-3
100	Elphinstone	0 12
1000	Finlay	80 10
1000	Framji Petit	95 0
100	Gokak	122 8
1000	Hindustan	1625 0
100	Indore	105 10
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	49 12
100	Kohinoor	123 12
250	Laxmi	695 0
100	Madhowji	4 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	511 4
250	Model	44 8
50	Mysore	90 0
200	New Great	110 0
100	Osmanshahi	N60 0
100	Phoenix	261 4
25	Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000	Sholapur	N 3000
50	Simplex	73 12
100	Swadeshi	175 0
100	Swan	37 8
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1406 4
1,000	Western	758 12

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	89 4
25-50	Central	26 4
500	Imperial	1350 0
125/500	Imp. Conty.	340 0
50-100	India	106 0
5	Union	4 12

CEMENTS

10	Bendi	23 6
70	Gwalior	96 3
250	Indian	332 8
40	Katni Def.	1290 0
100	Katni Ord.	333 12
75	Okha	168 12
10	Punjab	17 14
100	Shahabad	323 2
70	United	92 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 0
15-75	New India	31 14
200	Oriental	3915 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	144 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1367 4
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	136 14
100	Bombay Suburban	133 12
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	202 8
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	138 2
1000	Tata Power	1037 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantej	806/4
100	Amr. Patty	113 3
100	C Province	81 12
100	Dhon. Baramati	85 0
100	Gujarat	62 8
100	Mandra Bhon.	82 0
100	Pacnora Jamner	78 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500	Tapti Valley	740

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	19 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	227 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 27.

Bom. Dyeing 702, 701, 702/8.
Century 218, 17, 18, 216
Central India 240, 41, 240
Colaba 71/14
Kohinoor 123, 34, 123/12
New Great 112, 110
Simplex 78,
Swadeshi 178, 76, 77, 175
Bundi 28/8, 28/6
I. Cement 388, 90, 382/8
T. Steel Dfd. 283, 32, 35, 28, 227/8
T. Steel Ord. 66/8, 2, 65/14, 65/2
B. Steam 280, 278
B. Burma 442, 45/10, 440/10
Tata Hydro 138/2
Andhra 1365, 63, 65, 68, 1367/4
Tram. Ord. 138/2, 136/14
Tata Power 1037, 52, 1037/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, April 27.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 102/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 102/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 114/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/1

TAXFREE

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 102-12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash 97/11
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash 100/7
4 per cent 1943 Cash 103-4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash 100/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash 108/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash 107/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash 107-11
5 per cent 1935 Cash 102-13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash 107/13
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B Cash 104-13

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B I T 1974 97/12
4 per cent M Deb. 1974 97-4
per cent M Deb. 1959 107-12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 119
6 per cent K P T 1956 119
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108-0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/6/6 and after advancing to Rs. 88/8/6 prices declined to Rs. 88/1/6 and closed at Rs. 88/3.

Tone:—Easy.

75	Tata Steel Ord.	65 2

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	188 12
50	Belapur Sugar	208 12
100	Bombay Steam	278 12
125	Bombay Burma	440 10
50	Bombay Burma Contry	155 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2-13-6
50	Bombay Telephone	89 12
100	Ind. Bleaching	116 4
100	Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	476 14
1000	Port Canning	581 4
15	Scindia	10 4
30	Tata Construction	68 8
25	Tata Oil	17 14

PREF. SHARES.

7	per cent. Andhra Vly.	1220
6	per cent. Bom. Steam N	273 2
7	per cent Bom Trams	78 8
5	per cent Central India	472 8
7	per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7	per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2	per cent Punjab Cement	14
7	per cent. Tata Hydro	125 0
7-1/2	p. c. Tata Power	1255 0
6	per cent. Tata Steel 1st	168/2
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	135 4
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	per cent Vishnu	650 0

LIVERPOOL WOOL AUCTIONS

Fourth Day

Liverpool, April 26.

On the fourth Liverpool Wools Auctions day 5,100 bales were offered and 2,350 bales were withdrawn. The market was firm and unchanged.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, April 27.

Java ready	14 2 6
March shipment	4 3 0
A-M. shipment	4 3 0
J-A. shipment	4 3 3

LONDON PRODUCE,

London, April 26

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels April/May sellers 18/3
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels April/May sellers 18/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels April/May sellers 21/9

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York April 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

Heavy Offerings

London, April 25.

"Messrs Samuel Montague and Co. report:—President Roosevelt's opposition to further Silver legislation for the time being would seem to have lessened the prospects of any official action being taken in the near future The disappointment of holders was evidenced by heavy offerings from New York. Although at time there has been a fair demand from various quarters, it was unable to withstand the pressure of selling. The Indian bazaars and speculators have given support but there has also been some liquidation of bull contracts by both. The market is somewhat uncertain and the present level is dependent on the attitude of the holders of Silver towards developments in Washington." Reuter.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 27.

T. T. on London:—

Previous closing	1.3 3/8
To-day's opening	1.3 1/4
To-day's closing	1.3 1/4

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices 19 Points Up

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Chicago Wheat Easy But Argentine Linseed Firm

BOMBAY, April 27

On Friday, there were minor fluctuations in the cross rates.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market showed a better tendency and prices improved by a few points on speculative buying. The undertone was steady.

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD

London gold prices witnessed a small rise but silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED FIRM

Liverpool wheat was slightly easy. Chicago wheat declined on commission houses selling. Oats and rye were steady. Argentine linseed was firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES DULL

Prices moved in an irregular tendency on the London Stock Exchange while giltedged securities were dull.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, April 27

Previous closing rate	11.08
To-day's opening rate	11.05
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	11.27
Difference	+.19

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 191

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, April 27

Previous closing rate	5.66
To-day's opening rate	5.58
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing rate	5.61
Difference	—.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 27

The New York cotton market showed a better tendency to-day and improvement in prices was steady. A gain of about 10 points in the early part of the session was hardly anything to make for the loss sustained in prices during the last two days.

Trading in October option commenced with a loss of 3 points at 11.05 and immediately some speculative buying, October recorded 11.09 and then rapidly advanced to 11.17 but a slight reaction set in and prices declined by 3 points to 11.14. Thereafter prices moved in fluctuations of two to three points and the undertone was steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.27 with a rise of 19 points

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 27

The following were the opening ranges.

October (11.33/11.30) 11.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 27

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (5.72)	5.63
American May (5.73)	5.64
Egyptian July (7.91)	7.87
Egyptian July (7.93)	7.89

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 27 10-30 p.m.

Broach J-A came to business at Rs. 189 at the time of New York opening futures which were 4 points down but price rose to Rs 190 as the New York futures were reported to be 12 points up subsequently.

Station Cup Final Result

MHOW, April 26.

The final of the Station Cup was played between the 'X' Battery and 'B' Company of the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.

In the second half when the game was in good progress, Lagden, the right-inner of the 'X' Battery scored with a high shot, a winning goal.

After the game Brigadier De Conry congratulated the winners and Mrs. De Conry gave the Cup to the winning team.—United Press.

"BRUTAL" ATTACK ON GANDHIJI

Makes Every Indian Hang Down His Head In Shame Says Satyapal

LAHORE, April 27.

The Punjab Congress Leader, Doctor Satyapal, in a statement regarding the violence directed against Gandhiji at Jashidi and Buxar expressed himself as shocked and said:

"It makes me very sad to find that some Sanatanists have resorted to these methods and that too against an apostle of non-violence. To attack Gandhiji in this brutal manner makes every Indian hang down his head in shame."—A. P.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 27

Previous closing	5.13 5/8
To-day's opening	5.13 1/2
To-day's closing	5.14

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 27

Previous closing	5.13 1/4
To-day's opening	5.13 5/8
To-day's closing	5.13 11/16
Difference	+.00 7/16

FRANC RATE.

London, April 27

Previous closing	77.28
To-day's opening	77.25
To-day's closing	77.34
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 27

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 513-5/8 and in narrow fluctuations later it being quoted at 513-3/8.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.13 11/16

Franc opened at 77.25 and after a slight drop improved to 77.34. at 77.28.

The sterling franc cross rate closed

LONDON SILVER

London, April 27

The market was quietly steady

	Last Price	To-day's price
Spot	18 3/4d.	18 3/4d.
Forward	18 13/16d.	18 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 27

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-15-7	£6-15-11

BULLION

London, April 27

Influx (nil)	£63000
Withdrawal (nil)	nil
Gold (£6-15-7)	£6-15-11
Silver (18 3/4d)	18 3/4d

DISCOUNTS

London, April 27

3 months (15/16 p.c.)	15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.)	1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.)	1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 27 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 3/32)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.83 7/8)	5.81 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.75)	38.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/2)	0.96 5/8
London on Milan (60.06)	59.93
London on Shanghai (1-3 3/8)	1-3 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16)	1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 27

The local bullion market ruled with a steady undertone . Silver opened at Rs. 52/2, 58 and 52/5 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement and remained steady with minor fluctuations but later on steady London advices prices improved by about 2 annas and finally closed at Rs. 52/4, 58/2, 52/8.

Gold opened at Rs. 33/10/6, 33/10/6, and 33/11 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement and following improvement in franc prices slightly declined and closed steady at Rs. 33/9/6, Rs. 33/9/6 and Rs. 33/10/6

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 27

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 51-1/4 and October 53-3/4 prices were 1/2 lower than the previous closing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 27

Prices on the Chicago wheat market slightly declined on commission houses selling. May was quoted at 75-1/2, July 75-5/8 and September 76-3/4

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 27

Chicago oats were steady at 27-1/2 for May.

Rye was quoted at 44

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 27

Argentine linseed ruled with better prices to-day but the undertone was quiet. May was quoted with a gain of 6 points at 12.89.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 27

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£240 3/8) £238 1/8 easy
Lead (£11 1/2) £11 3/8 easy
Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/4 to £36 3/4) £36 to £36 1/2
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

RUBBER

Spot (5 7/8) 6 1/32 paid and value
April-June (6) 6 1/8 paid and buyers values.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

JUTE

Crop April-May (£15 5/8) £15 5/8 paid
Dundee May (18) unquoted
Lightning May (16 3/4) unquoted

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 7/8) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 5/8) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 13/16) £10 sellers
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 9/16) £9 5/8 sellers

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Jute Shares ruled slightly easier due to lack of outside support and easier Hessian Market. In Coals only limited business took place. Teas kept very firm. Miscellaneous remained featureless. Securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities—3½ per cent paper 88/6; 3½ per cent loan 1947/50 98 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 102/5; 5½ per cent loan 1938/40 107/11 small lot.

Banks—Imperial Bank fully paid 1340/ Imperial Bank conty. 338; Central Bank 26/8.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 58 small lots.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton & Silk 1/13; Kesoram 4; New Victoria ordy 1/8; New Manbhoom 28; Sandra 10/4; Union 12/2 small lots.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 10/9; Anglo-India 382 cum div; Auckland 221; Barnagore 161; Champdany 154, Clive 32/12, Cheviot 230/8 Gourepore 471/8 small lots; Howrah 55/9; Hukumchand 14/8 small lot; Hukumchand pref 107; Kamarhatty 550; National 26/4; New Central 392; Orient 221/8; Presidency 61; Reliance 77/8.

Miscellaneous:—Tavoy Tin 4/5; Lahore electric 276/8; Arthur Butler 12; Burn & Co; ordy 238/8 small lot; Britannis building & Iron 4/8; Bengal Iron 4/11; British India electric construction 6/2; Indian Galvanising 8/12; Indian Iron and Steel 7/10; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 55 small lots; Triton Insurance 191 ex div; B I Corporation pref 119 small lots; Calcutta Ice Association 10/4 Publicity Society of India 5/12; British Ceylon Corporation ordy ex-div; Titaghur Paper pref 40; Titaghur Paper paid up 57/8; Midnapore Zemindary 72; Calcutta Steam Navigation 117.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 12/4; Dyer Meekin 85 small lots; Samastipore 9/8.

Teas:—Birpara 370; Bishnauth 31/4; Hundeecherra 52; Central Cachar 98 small lot; Gungaram 263; Hasimara 45; Allinugger & Khoreel 97; New Terai 15/12; Rutema 12/6 Sapoi 13/8; Sonai River 18/12; Tean Ali 20/4 ex-div; Tezpore 12/10; Tirrihannah 6/6.—A.P.

SECURITY FORFEITED

Orders were served on the printer and publisher of "Navashakti," a local Marathi daily by Inspector Patwardhan on Friday forfeiting the security of Rs. 1,000 deposited by the paper, for an article published on the 24th February under the caption "Slavery is Divine Favour."

LIMITED BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

GOOD BUSINESS IN SHELLAC AND RUBBER

Rubber Restriction Announcement At Week-End

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 27

On the Stock Exchange, business continued limited and in all departments prices showed some irregularity. In Commodities good business was done in Shellac. Rubber prices were advancing, spot touching 6 1/8d. highest since July 1930, and good trade done owing to the belief that restriction announcement will be made at the week-end simultaneously in London and Amsterdam.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 27.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 27 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were very quiet. The general tone was irregular. Giltedged and industrials were generally dull.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79) £78 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/8) £103 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 3/4 ex div) £102 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 10 1/4) 10 1/2
International Holding (dol 2) dol 2
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6
Musical Industries (27-6) 28-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-0) 38-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-1 1/2) 37-
Woolsworth New Ord (96-6) 96-3
Swedish Match (9-10 1/2) 10-0
Dunlop Rubber (49-7 1/2) 48-9
University Ordinary (22-10 1/2) 22-4 1/2
Ford Motors (31-3) 31-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera 'A' (£8) £7 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-6) 126-7 1/2
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-10 1/2) 17-6
Distillers (92-3) 91-9
Bredrurd Dyers (13-3) 13-3
British Celonese (13-6) 12-7 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-6) 62-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-0) 53-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-0) 11-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0
Inter Nickels (28-0) 28-0
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-7 1/2) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (233-9) 231-3
Godul (152-6) 151-3
Moddar New (73-1 1/2) 71-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (220-0) 217-6
Spring Mines (126-3) 123-9
Union Corporation (126-3) 123-9 ex div

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£58 1/4) £57 1/2
L M S Ord (£27) £26 3/4
L N E R Refd (£10 1/8) £10
Southern Defds (£28) £27 1/4
Land Pass 5 per stock (£128) £128
London 'C' Stock (£79 1/4) £79

OOTACAMUND RACES

Acceptances For First Meeting On Saturday

OOTACAMUND, April 27.

The following are the acceptances for the First Day of the Ootacamund Races to be held on Saturday, first race commencing at 2/45 p.m.

THE MADRAS PLATE.—Distance 7½ furlongs.

Silver Solomon 9/4, Pamela Mary 9/2, Va Vite 8/13, Butterfly 8/11, Galactic 8/7, Irish Star, 8/5, Roundelay 8/1, and Flip The Frog 8/0.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PLATE.—Distance 5½ furlongs.

Rosenante II 9/5, Mytilus 9/3, Corviglia 8/9, Donceur 7/13, Dios 7/13, Poetry 7/8, Gold Plume 7/5, Daka 7/4 and City Lights 7/4.

THE ARCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sahaab 9/10, Bahiz Pasha 9/7, Hasna 8/12, Black Pearl 8/3, Farid Pasha 8/2, Al Saffah 7/5, and Bahriyan 7/4.

THE TAJ PLATE.—Distance 7½ furlongs.

Faithful II 9/9, Sabhanoor 9/3, Jeramy 8/8, Ahnaf 8/5, and Mashal 8/4.

THE BEGINNERS PLATE.—Div. I.—Distance 5½ furlongs.

Defender 9/4, Great Power 9/0, Wafadar 8/11, Rajub Pasha 8/6, O'Brien II 8/5, Redoubt 8/4, Packard 8/2, Charing Cross 7/10, and Malster 7/10.

THE BEGINNERS PLATE. Div II.—Distance 5½ furlongs.

Iqbal 9/11, Jaibala 9/9, Al Capone 9/8, Takreet 9/4, Sardar 9/0, Seboor 8/12, Al Mandoob 8/12, Nancy Carol 8/8, John Bull 8/0, and Summerton 7/4.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 27 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78 3/4) £78 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113 1/8) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£98 3/8) £98 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/8) £112 1/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-9) 29-4 1/2
Dorun Tea (60-0) 60-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 23-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-9) 32-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-10 1/2) 61-3
Burma Corporation (13-9) 13-9
Rio Tintos (£19) £18-9
East Rand Proprietary (45-3) 44-9
Rand Mines (133-9) 133-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-3) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (91-10 1/2) 91-3
Mexican Eagle (9-9) 9-3
Shell Transport (50-0) 48-9
Royal Dutch (£19 3/4) £19 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 27

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 38 1/2) dol 37 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/2) dol 16 3/8
U P Steel Common (dol 50 7/8) dol 49 7/8
United States Steel preference (dol. 95 1/4) unquoted.

PRESIDENT FOR 12 YEARS

Tribute To Mr. J. N. Mehta

KARACHI, April 26.

"I would ask this evening my brother corporators to join with me in congratulating the Mayor Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji in his completing to-day 12 years of presidentship of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, the longest period in its history," thus spoke Dr. Tarachand Lalwani, Nationalist Corporator, in the midst of vociferous cheers.

"His Worship's selfless services to the City," he continued, "do not require any recapitulation from me. I am sure, his name would go down to posterity as that of a great public benefactor."—United Press.

Goondas Arrested At Indore

INDORE, April 27.

The Indore Police have succeeded in bringing to book one Abdul Rehman, a notorious character, who had been deported from the State with orders not to re-enter the limits without the previous permission of the Police Chief, but who returned and kept himself busy with crimes.

Abdul and his accomplices have been arrested and placed before the Magistrate with three charges against them.

Abdul Wahid, another goonda, and his brother, have also been arrested by the Police for possessing a sword without licence and for an alleged assault on a police constable.—United Press.

Rangoon.—The counting of votes polled for the Council of State bye-election for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. A. Hamid, resulted to-day in the election of Mr. P. C. D. Chari, former Member of the Council of State. His only opponent was Rao Bahadur M. C. Naidu, ex-M.L.A.—A.P.

BANK CLERK'S EVIDENCE IN PETITS CASE

Says He Was Turned Away From "Chateau Petit" When He Went To Have Summons Served Against Mrs. Gulbai

The cross-examination of Mr. Jugulkishore, Jeweller, was continued on Friday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, in the case in which Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Phirozesha Petit are charged with fradulent transfer of property with intent to defraud creditors, at the instance of the Bank of India.

Replying to Mr. Lam, Defence Counsel, witness said that he could distinguish jewellery of Continental manufacture from Indian make. His valuation of the jewellery of the Petits was based on the present market prices, irrespective of the original value they might have paid for their purchase. Witness refuted the defence suggestion that he had conversation with Mr. Dinshaw, before the latter left for England, regarding witness' evidence in the present case.

In re-examination, witness said that what he meant by "the jewellery rejected by him being saleable" was that it could be sold in the market, but that it would take a long time before sale could be effected.

CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

Shaivaxa A. Mulla, a clerk in the Bank of India, next deposing said that on 6/3/1931, he went to "Chateau Petit" along with the Shroff's Bailiff to have a summons served against Mrs. Gulbai in person, but could not see her, as Phirozesha met him in the premises and informed him that Mrs. Gulbai was out of Bombay and did not divulge as to where she was. He came back and submitted a report to his superiors. His report was filed as an exhibit.

Eriksha Curshetji Khansahib, another employee of the same bank examined next stated that on 19th June 1931, he went to the residence of the Petits in the company of the Shroff's Bailiff but he too could not see Mrs. Gulbai and was turned away. He came back to the office where he was told that the summons should be affixed on the entrance to the premises, which he saw done, and on his return, submitted a report relating the result of his first visit earlier in the day. His report was also filed as an exhibit.

Mr. Mulla's cross-examination was reserved and Mr. Khansahib's cross-examination was adjourned to May 9, 1934.

Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Messrs. Lam, Velinker and Junglewalla.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

Inaugural Meeting Tomorrow At Blavatsky Lodge

The Secretary of the World fellowship of faiths writes:—

The inaugural meeting of the World Fellowship of Faiths will be held in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m., with Sir Govinda Rao Pradhan in the Chair.

Representatives of several religions will give brief addresses on behalf of their resppective religions.

The programme will commence with the reading of the prayers of 11 faiths by the audience, lead by the Chairman. Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh of Bajang, the Chairman of the World Fellowship of Faiths Indian Committee, will then give a brief address describing the history, aims and methods of the movement. This will be followed by brief addresses by several speakers on their respective religions.

The inaugural meeting will be the beginning of the manifold activities the World Fellowship of Faiths proposes to do in India, towards the achievement of peace and unity between religions, races, casts and convictions in India. Every one who is interested in inter-religious co-operation is requested to attend the inaugural meeting

SUPPORT TO GENERAL STRIKE

A Public Meeting under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group, Bombay, will take place on Sunday, 29th April at 6 p.m., at Chowpatty to support the Textile Strike and to condemn the promulgation of the Order under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C., and the lathi charges and firing on the Strikers.

Dadar Middle School Social Gathering

The first Annual Social Gathering of the Dadar Middle School was held on Wednesday last.

Mr. M. P. Khopkar, Superintendent of the school, gave a short account of the work done by the school during the past year. Some dialogue in English prepared by the students from Standard I were staged.

Mr. L. B. Raje referred to a special feature of the school which, he said provided for a bit of religious education so urgently needed by the younger generation. A number of complaints had been lodged by guardians against their wards for their indifference towards them. "The evil", he said, "can only be removed by the introduction of some religious instruction at a very early stage in schools".

Rao Bahadur Bole, who presided, expressed his satisfaction at the good work done by the school. He appreciated the work of students who took part in the dialogues and observed that the Direct Method used in teaching English in the school was responsible for such nice results. He said that the limited number in each class permitted the class teacher to pay attention to each student individually.

"GENEROUS" MILLOWNERS!

No Compensation For Indore Workmen?

INDORE, April 27.

That the necessity of the extension of the provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the Holkar State factories had not been proved was the argument advanced at a meeting of the Indore Millowners Association which met to consider the draft bill now being circulated by the State and on the Indore Companies Act.

The millowners drew attention to the fact that the workers had not so far expressed any dissatisfaction on account of the absence of the compensation legislation. Moreover, the millowners thought they had been generous in compensating their workmen for accidents. If however the act had to be passed they urged that the scale of the compensation should be substantially reduced in view of the local conditions of trade and commerce.—United Press.

KHADI EXHIBITION

After the opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi Exhibition it will be opened to the public from 5-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. The Exhibition will remain open from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on week days.

Corrupt blood eats away the skin

Popular good sense is not mistaken when it ascribes to blood poisoning the disgusting train of skin diseases: ringworm, acne, psoriasis, erythema, sycosis, eczema, impetigo, prurigo. It is corrupt blood that is also responsible for varicose veins, phlebitis, varicose ulcers, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, giddiness, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, nephritis, arterio-sclerosis and also women's diseases: menopause, painful menses, difficult puberty, leucorrhoea, metritis, tumours, fibromas. To overcome the ills that worry you and to win back your health, you must therefore free your blood from the poisons which make it foul and sluggish. ***Richelet's Blood Purifier*** will make new blood for you, pure, fluid, able to carry to all your organs life-giving principles. Its powerful action on the blood explains its wonderful cases. Patients given up by their doctors have been snatched away from death by ***Richelet's Blood Purifier.***

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1934

75,000 Workers Down Tools

Police Officer Opens Fire On Strikers

Sequel To Strikers' Attempt To Raid Gates Of Digvijay Mills

A police officer opened revolver fire in a clash with Bombay textile strikers in front of the Digvijay Mills, Lalbaug, on Friday morning.

The clash was precipitated due to the efforts made on the part of the management of the mills to start work with the help of blacklegs.

The strikers got scent of the move and kept a vigil near the mills and when at daybreak some blacklegs were being escorted to the mills under police guard, they indulged in noisy demonstrations.

Mill Gates Stampeded.

There was a good deal of shouting and jeering and the strikers were repeatedly chased away by the police. Although the atmosphere continued to be tense there was no serious trouble for a few hours.

At about 11 a.m., however, the strikers, who numbered about a thousand, believing that some blacklegs were being harboured within the mill compound, are said to have raided the mill gates in a body and the police guard posted near the mills was completely taken by surprise.

Firing And Stone-Throwing.

Sub-Inspector Desai, who was at the head of the police party, opened revolver fire. The strikers ran pell mell, the police chasing them away.

Following this clash there was stone-throwing on the part of the strikers while the police dispersed the strikers by resorting to lathi charges.

The officer it appears fired only one round and to the knowledge of the police no one was injured.

Five policemen were injured as a result of stone-throwing and five strikers were arrested for alleged stone-throwing.

75,000 Now Out.

The strike movement has made further progress and no less than 75,000 workers have downed tools. According to the labour leaders only two mills out of 51 in the city worked on Friday their names being Colaba Land Mills and Spring Mills.

Even the police admit that out of the 51 mills 41 are entirely closed and the remaining 10 are working, most of them with a depleted number of workers.

SECOND STAGE OF FIGHT REACHED

Seven Strikers Arrested

The arrests in the mill area on Friday morning numbered seven, strikers having been arrested for stone-throwing at Lalbaug and two for causing obstruction to workers near the Kohinoor mills at Naigaum.

The manageement of the Kohinoor mills, it appears, posted a notice stating that the mill wanted men on the usual wages plus a dear-food allowance of 55 per cent.

The strike leaders declare that with the attempts now being made by the millowners to work the mills with the help of blacklegs the second stage in their struggle has arrived.

Several meetings of strikers were held in Parel on Friday. But there was only one procession which marched from Sewree to Nagu Sayaji Wadi taking the route prescribed under the police orders.

Government Will Not Interfere

Will Wait For Report Of Labour Enquiry Committee

What is the attitude of the Government towards the General Strike?

Will they interfere and bring about a settlement or will they take sides with the Millowners?

"Not only are the Government not taking sides but they are anxious not to interfere at this stage." The above was the view of an important Government Official, whom the "Chronicle" representative saw on Friday morning.

Asked as to why the Government are not interfering to bring about a settlement, the official said that the necessity had never arisen.

According to him the workers had not formulated their demands before going on strike. When reminded of the demands formulated by the Textile Workers' Conference, he said that they were a "set of foolish resolutions" and not demands.

Not Enough Facts.

As a matter of fact, the Government had not got enough facts regarding the Textile Industry dispute. Recently they had set up a Labour Inquiry Committee, who were collecting facts. The Report of the Commttee would be out sometime in June. And the view of the Official was that the Workers ought to have waited till the Report of the Committee was out before going on General Strike.

He was of opinion that the workers should have formulated their demands and sent them to the Millowners. If the latter had refused to concede the demands or partially accepted them and the workers were still dissatisfied, then probably the Government would have interfered and tried to bring about a settlement. As things are at present the Government do not know what the workers grievances are. They also do not know if the workers have gone on strike as a protest against wage-cuts or in sympathy with those who have had drastic wage-cuts.

No Need For Excitement.

Referring to the 1928 strike, the official said that the 1928 strike went on for six months. The workers had formulated their demands. After four months the Government interfered and tried to bring about a settlement. The present strike had not gone on even for four days and there is no need to get excited over it.

At present, the Government were waiting for the Report of the Labour Inquiry Committee, before they interfere instead of "Plunging into it without knowing where they are".

Except for maintaining Law and Order, the attitude of the Government towards the General Strike will be one of non-interference.

BIG CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Move To Gain Recognition For "The Rest"

MINOR COMMUNITIES' CLAIM PUT FORWARD

"The Bombay Chronicle" is informed that the Board of Control for Cricket in India, is interested in the formation of "The Rest" team which would enable cricketers from the minor communities to participate in representative cricket. During the visit of the M.C.C. team it will be recalled that some of the finest players were excluded for reasons best known to the selectors.

There is a move to get representation for members of the minor communities in big cricket in the future, and it will not be surprising if the Europeans are replaced by "The Rest".

The following players would test the strength of any team in India not excepting the Indian XI which met the M.C.C. in the Test matches. The team is as follows:—

1. G Richards,
2. P A D'Avoine,
3. P N Pereira,
4. Edwards,
5. Abraham,
6. Harris, (Karachi),
7. R Nailer, (Madras),
8. Sweeney, (Calcutta),
9. E Kelaart, (Colombo),
10. M Kelaart (Colombo),
11. Shockman, and
12. A S DeMello, (Delhi).

ORDERS RESERVED IN DOCTOR'S CASE

Prosecution Under Terrorist Outrages Act

FENI, April 27.

The hearing concluded of the case against Dr. Naba Kumar Roy, a medical practitioner of the town under section 17 Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for not giving information to the police station of the arrival of his son-in-law to his house in obedience to the order of the District Magistrate passed under the said Act.

The defence statement was that his son-in-law came there before the order was issued by the Magistrate.

The orders were reserved.—United Press.

DELAY IN TRANSFER OF JAWAHARLAL

Will Bengal Or U. P. Bear Expenses?

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

It appears that one of the causes of the delay in the transfer of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Dehra Dun is the question as to which of the two provincial governments, Bengal or U. P. bear the expenses of the prisoner.

The question of suitable accomomdation was, it is understood, also discussed and Col Palmer, Inspector-General of Jails, visited Dehra Dun in this connection. It is possible that the Pandit will be transferred to Dehra Dun in the first week of May.—A. P.

DR. DIVEKAR RELEASED

RATNAGIRI, April 27.

Dr. Divekar, a Congress worker, was released from the District Jail yestrday. He was sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement.—A.P.

Mr. Harischandra Gutt is the first student of the U. P. to pass the M.Com. examination of Bombay University. He has specialised in Banking and Foreign Exchange and written a thesis on post-war finance of India.

"ELDERS" PASS SUGARCANE BILL

Council Of State Adjourned 'Sine Die'

NEW DELHI, April 27.

The Budget Session of the Council of State concluded today.

During the question hour Mr. M.G. Hallet told Mr. Abdul Hafeez, that the percentage of Bengal Muslims in relation to the Muslim population of British India was 41. The literate Bengal Muslims formed 38 per cent. of the total literate Muslims in India as a whole.

SUGARCANE BILL.

When consideration of the Sugarcane Bill was resumed, Mr. Razalli and Rai Bahadur Muthuraprasad Mehrotra complained that the Bill contained permissive clause enabling Provincial Governments to legislate for the fixation of cane price according to local conditions which might put some provinces at a disadvantage.

All clauses of the Bill put before the House and adopted.

MATCHES EXCISE BILL.

Hon. Sir Alan Parsons moving for consideration of the Matches Excise Duty Bill observed that revenue from this source was necessary to give assistance to Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

Hon. Mr. Hassan Immam observed that this source of revenue ought to be left untapped till Federal Government comes into existence when more revenue will be required to meet the loss in income-tax.

The motion for taking the Bill into consideration, being passed, all the clauses were accepted and the Bill was passed.

The House adjourned 'sine die.'—United Press.

14 ARRESTS AT MIDNAPUR

Sequel To Mob Assault On Police On Mohurum Day

MIDNAPORE, April 27.

A disturbance resulting in injuries to a Sub-inspector of police and some constables in connection with a Muharrum procession, is reported from Khagrabani.

It appears that the processionists on their way to the Darna Maidan, cut down several nut trees standing on the roadside. The owner, of the trees, Sheikh Ibrahim, remonstrated with the processionists, who took no notice of his complaints. Sheikh Ibrahim made a formal complaint to the police, who arrived on the scene and tried to persuade the mob from doing further damage to the trees.

The mob, it is reported, grew furious and attacked the police party and severaly assaulted them.

The inspector of police arrived on the spot and rescued the police party and dispersed the mob.

Fourteen arrested have been made in this connection.—A. P.

NATION'S ONLY HOPE

Youth Must Rally & Form Ideal Brotherhood Says, Jamshed Mehta

ADDRESS AT SIND CHILDREN'S MEETING

KARACHI, April 27.

"We fought between ourselves and destroyed our brothers. We look forward to you to unite and form an ideal brotherhood. In our selfishness we built tariff walls. We look to you to overcome such selfisness and see the hand of God in every article wherever made," observed Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji, Mayor of Karachi, in the course of a message to the children who gathered here in large numbers from all parts of Sind to attend a three-days' session of the All-Sind Children's gathering.

Mr. Mehta hoped the younger generation would observe no difference of religion, caste, creed or nationality. He pleaded for tender handling by women who are the nation's mothers and inveigh ed slaughtering of animals and birds in order to satisfy their palate, which he characterised as barbarous.

Mr. Chandwani, President of the gathering, appealed to parents to watch their children and surround them with wholesome influences and let them grow on their own lines.—A.P. Special.

ARMS SEIZED IN HOUSE RAID

Owner's Son Taken Into Custody Under "Outrages" Act

NOAKHALI, April 27.

A German made revolver, some live cartridges and some articles resembling F. R. signals and a certain amount of literature, were seized in the course of a raid upon a house in the interior of the district, where a political dacoity was committed about a year back.

The son of the owner of the house, has been taken into custody under the Bengal Terrorist Outrages Suppression Act.—A. P

"WANTED" BENGALI ARRESTED

Believed To Be Associate Of B. B. Ganguli

CALCUTTA, April 26.

A Bengali who was wanted by the police and for whose arrest a reward was offered, was arrested yesterday at a house in Wellington Street, with two other youths.

It is alleged that he is an associate of Bepin Behari Ganguli, ex-Councilor of the Calcutta Corporation who is now detained in the Deoli Camp.—A.P.

New Vicechancellor Of Madras University

OOTACAMUND, April 27.

Mr. R. Little-Halles, retired Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

The Convocation of the Madras University will be held on August 2. Mr. Ratnaswami, Member of the Madras Services Commission, will deliver the Convocation address.—A.P.

Gujarat Libraries' Conference

BARODA, April 27.

The first Ahmedabad Session of the Gujarat Libraries Conference which was fixed first for April last year, then for the Easter holidays this year, and again for May 5 and 6 has finally been fixed for May 6 and 7 to suit the convenience of the President-Elect Sir Manubhai Mehta, Chief Minister in the Bikaner State.—United Press.

MANAGING AGENTS LIKE "BOURBONS"

Prof. Davar On Safeguards To Mill Industry

SAYS, GOVT. MUST TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO CHECK EVIL SYSTEM

The First Quarterly Meeting of the Bombay Shareholders Associations for the year 1934, was held under the presidentship of Prof. S. R. Davar, on Friday evening at the Association's Hall in Aga Khan's Building, Dalal Street, Bombay.

Mr. J. J. Kapadia presented the report for the quarter which was adopted at the meeting.

Principal Davar in the course of his address said:—

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

You must have noticed with great pleasure that there are indications which point out that a rapid move is being made in official quarters towards the amendment of the Indian Companies Act, for which we have been agitating for years. Fortunately for us the Tariff Board in its latest report has given an impetus to this idea which was according to all reports sought to be shelved on the excuse that the task of amending the Indian Company Law being immense, it would require special personnel to undertake same and consequently cost a good deal of money in these bad days of depression. However from the recent declaration of Commerce Member as reported in newspapers it appears that funds are being found for this most essential objective.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION.

The steering of the Textile Protection Bill through our Assembly during the past weeks in which you all were naturally interested has clearly manifested one most important factor, viz., that the members of the Assembly also are now quite alive to the great injury which is being done to the country's industrial progress and expansion, under the defective working of the managing agency system in absence of proper legislative safeguards. A number of important members of the Select Committee have expressed their views in support of our plea in the following terms:

THOSE MANAGING AGENTS.

"We desire to express our opinion that unless the Government take effective measures to deal with inter-mill finance and check the system of finances, block capital expenditure and the system of commissions and other evils associated with the managing agency system and control the other—factors arising out of the financial interests of managing agents in subsidiary services, the claim for protection and the extent to which it is—necessary cannot be justified. When the industry asks the country to share its troubles, the country must have the right to share in those rights which otherwise would be respected as purely private rights."

The above quotation brings out certain most important factors, besides pointing out the usual defects on which we have repeatedly spoken and complained. The factor to which the Governments attention should be concentrated is the fact that the textile industry as well as sugar and iron—industries are all now protected industries. This means that the man in the street who purchases these articles, so essential in his daily life, is paying a much higher price for those manufactures than he would be otherwise called upon to pay. In other words the country is offering a sacrifice at the shrine of industrial and business prosperity of this country under the hope that, uletimately the development of industrial organisation, run under our joint stock company system, would repay them for all such sacrifices.

STATES DUTY.

Thus it is the first duty of the State which protects an industry to see that the protction is not wasted and the nation is not called upon to make sacrifices in vain. The dominant objective of such protection is to see that the industry puts its house in order through efficient organisation and through instituting reforms in its internal work in such a manner that when the protection is withdrawn it is able to stand on its own and compete with the foreigners on equal footing. Protection cannot be permanent and no industry has a right to expect a longer term of protection than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of assisting the industry to re-organise and get sufficiently efficient and strong in order to be able to compete successfully with foreign countries.

ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT.

The other objective aimed at by a protective tariff is to encourage investment of capital in such industries as are likely to develop and flourish in the country. Here also if the profits derived from the working of the industry under protection are frittered away, either through inefficient or extravagant service given by the management, or through their unchecked rapacity, the capital fails to get its adequate share of takings in form of dividends and the investor is disappointed and discouraged. In order to avoid either of these contingencies it is the duty of the state to amend the Act in such a way as would ensure the most satisfactory working and organisation of our joint stock company system, undeer which these large industries have of necessity to function under modern conditions.

"LIKE BOURBONS"

Knowing as we do the habit of mind of our managing agents who like "Bourbons" never learn anything or forget anything, we must press the Government to adopt some safeguards against the reports of managing agents and thus make this protection effective. These measures should also provide a machinery by which the improvements which the Tariff Board or the Government expects the industry to give effect to are satisfactorily carried out. It was with this idea in mind that evidently Mr. Thompson moved his resolution during the last debate on the Textile Protection Bill to the effect that all protected industries should be made to work under a license and that the Government should have the power to issue the said licenses on certain terms.

After the president's address, the members were invited to offer their suggestions and criticisms regarding the work of the Association for the quarter ended, and to speak on the current problems.

Among others, Mr. Kapadia, and Mr. Khatri spoke on the occasion.

Graduate Sweeper Threatens "Fast Unto Death" For Dismissal From Service

KARACHI, April, 26.

"A fast unto death," is it is understood, the resolve of Amil Goswami, described as "an Oxford graduate" who considers his dismissal from municipal service as a sweeper "for no reason" as "nothing but a breach of the international code and an outrage on the rights of man."

Goswami thinks that "an insignificant man of his position and daily wage earner of the proletariat has no other way of registering his protest against highhandedness but to resort to a fast unto death," which he says he would do if he is not reappointed as a sweeper.

It is stated that Goswami commenced his fast this afternoon.—A.P.

One Pannalal of Rutlam has been arrested by the Indore Railway Police on suspicion of having robbed a railway passenger named Shamlal of Rutlam of currency notes worth Rs. 950 who was travelling by the Up Passenger train.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.